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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

The Bureau of Land Management administers 450 million surface acres and 369 million acres of mineral estate underlying other ownerships, and about 1.1 billion acres of the Outer Continental Shelf. These lands contain surface and subsurface resources necessary for the continued enjoyment of and utilization by the American public. Since the Bureau was not established by an Organic Act which bestowed specific authorities, BLM's responsibilities derive from about 3,000 different laws and regulations, each with its own peculiar requirements. The responsibilities include lands and realty functions, and minerals, range, watershed, forest, recreation, and wildlife habitat development and management. In support of these programs, BLM also discharges responsibilities for cadastral survey, fire suppression and rehabilitation, and construction and maintenance of recreation facilities, buildings and roads and trails.

Fiscal responsibility for these intermingled and overlapping programs rests in a half dozen different appropriations supporting about 15 activities, and a variety of contributed, reimbursable, and trust fund accounts.

The FY 1976 Budget Estimate presented herein addresses four major program groups, each in response to different demands, but all of similar importance.

ENERGY AND MINERALS MANAGEMENT

The Estimate provides program capability to meet immediate national priorities and emergencies through development of public land energy resources -- coal, oil shale, geothermal steam, and onshore and offshore oil and gas. The programs as proposed include not only minerals management requirements, but are complemented by realty functions and planning directly related to energy development, and other supportive functions such as environmental analysis, surface protection, and cadastral surveys that are essential to the orderly and timely development of the mineral resource.

That development of public land energy resources is vitally important to the American public can readily be demonstrated by the following facts and conditions:

- In 1973 the U.S. consumed approximately 18 million barrels of petroleum every day; at the same time domestic production was only 11 million barrels daily and was declining.

- Fossil fuels provide over 90% of all energy consumed in the U.S., 72% of this provided by oil and gas, and 28% by coal.

- Coal constitutes 73% of the total federal and non-federal domestic fossil fuel energy bank; oil and gas combined, only 10%.

- The Nationwide need for coal will increase three-fold by 2000, but production of Federal coal must be increased by 17 times the 1972 level to keep up with that demand.

- Geothermal steam development has important potential for relieving pressures for fossil fuels in that one megawatt of electricity from steam eliminates the need for 35 barrels of oil a day.

- BLM is responsible for mineral leasing on 450 million acres of National Resource Lands, 369 million acres of mineral estate under other Federal or privately-owned surface, and about 1.1 billion acres of the Outer Continental Shelf. These lands embrace 30% to 50% of all U.S. domestic energy resources, and could produce nearly 150 billion tons of coal.

Public energy resources must be developed where environmental costs are acceptable to avert a repeat of the recent energy shortages which could only be termed a crisis situation.

LAND AND SURFACE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Programs falling under the general heading of land and surface resources can be placed in two general categories:

(1) Capability to respond to recent legislation or executive orders for which BLM is directly responsible, such as Alaska Native Claims, NEPA, Wild Horses and Burros, Off-Road Vehicles, Antiquities Protection, and Wild and Scenic Rivers Legislation.

No other public land management agency has responsibility for such a diverse range of programs nor has such a wide variety of resources at its disposal for protection, management, and development in the interests of the American public. The lands themselves provide the most diverse characteristics of any on the continent, and their importance for protection and perpetuation of many non-consumptive uses is immeasurable. Without capability to take active and positive action in response to public demands and legislative mandates relative to these uses, many could very well vanish from the American scene -- there are no other lands on which wild horses can be protected, or the unlimited value of archeological, historic, and cultural sites be evaluated and perpetuated.

(2) Historic on-going programs which are BLM's primary responsibility, and for which public demand continues to grow. Foremost among these are processing of land use applications, livestock management, wildlife habitat management, timber production, and recreation management. Most significant among these is the processing of land use applications (R/W and special use permits) that are prerequisite to the development and transmission of private energy resources. While not characterized by the drama

of a national emergency as is the case for energy, or the emotional conditions surrounding saving the wild horses, other programs are the basic elements in the effort to provide orderly development and utilization of the public land resources to best serve the greatest number of people. In light of austere budget conditions, they could easily be overlooked as low priority, non-competitive programs. They do, however, provide what is often literally the only source of a given commodity in many areas of the west and Alaska; millions in public funds have been invested over the years in these programs, and continued maintenance and operation is essential to the continued service expected and deserved by the public from their lands.

WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

At this writing, about 60% of all major stream sediment loads in the western states is contributed by public lands. Of nearly 15,000 major detentions and reservoirs representing an investment of almost $30 million on public lands, 10% are in critical condition, and 25% will be in that category in the next 3 to 5 years. Saline pollution in the Colorado River has reached such unacceptable levels that reduction of the salt load was the subject of a recent major treaty between the United States and Mexico; the bulk of that pollution rises on public land.

Protection of the basic soil mantle is of primary importance to all surface uses of the public lands. Without soil stability, lands will contribute increasingly to sedimentation, water quality deterioration, downstream flooding, and of most critical concern, degeneration of the production base for literally all renewable resources. Without a stable soil condition, there is no technology presently known to man that will allow even maintenance of a current level of use, let alone increasing production and utilization.

BLM's budget request is directed toward stabilizing soil and improving water quality conditions on the public land through ensuring continued utility of soil stabilizing projects, identification and control of point sources of pollution to major streams, and installation of stabilizing projects in areas of critically declining watershed condition.

ACTIVITY AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

While this program is not readily identifiable with other action programs, BLM's proposal embraces essential support programs without which energy programs, and land water management and protection could not go forward.

BLM is the only organization, Federal or otherwise, that is legally authorized to establish the cadastral survey grid on all lands within the sovereign boundaries of the United States. It provides the physical and legal establishment of property lines and boundaries from which all land transactions and land management programs arise. All real property title conform to the grid; it establishes the base from which energy minerals are leased, timber sold, livestock grazing authorized, and other land uses are permitted.

Fire protection and rehabilitation for the nation's 450 million acres of public land falls in this category. The lands experience an average of 2,000 fires annually which destroy about 700,000 acres or slightly less than 1,100 square miles each year, an area greater than the entire state of Rhode Island.

A large percentage of the public lands are presently inaccessible to the using public, either due to physical limitations or lack of legally assured access. BLM's road construction and maintenance programs are directed to improving that condition, both to provide access for the public, and to allow utilization of timber, mineral, forage, and recreation resources. Recreation facilities, and buildings are a necessary part of the administrative program, and construction and maintenance of these is included in this category.

The Budget Estimate as developed, incorporates into all program categories the necessary support requirements. Without this important segment, resource programs would not function nor could they be effectively implemented and managed to achieve stated objectives.

In order to develop and present a more comprehensive budget analysis and request, BLM has developed a format for structuring work which discusses each program in its entirety, regardless of appropriation, to ensure that all essential components and their interrelationships are fully integrated and understood. The structure is outlined on the following pages. Where necessary, cross references indicate the relationship between appropriations. Funding in one area without comparable capability in another could create additional problems since each is essential to the program and is prerequisite to, complements, or supplements another to define the total program.

The Budget Estimate as presented is the minimum necessary to maintain critical on-going programs and to respond to the President's policies and priorities. Increased emphasis has been identified where necessary to accommodate accelerated demands and needs in critical programs, and every effort was made to identify only high priority work within the given allowances.

FY 1976 BUDGET ESTIMATE
BLM PROGRAM STRUCTURE

/Energy and Minerals Management/

Energy Management
- Onshore Energy Management
  - Coal Leasing Management
  - Oil Shale Leasing Management
  - Geothermal Leasing Management
  - Oil and Gas Leasing Management
- Offshore Energy Management
  - Oil and Gas Leasing Management

Minerals Management
- Onshore Minerals Management
  - Mineral Patent Processing
  - Mineral Leasing Management
  - Material Sales Management
- Offshore Minerals Management

/Land and Surface Resource Management/

Lands and Realty
- Lands Records Management and Improvement
- Lands Casework
  - Energy Related
  - Non-Energy Related

Range and Livestock Forage Management
- Intensive Management (AMP)
- Custodial Management
- Wild Horse and Burro Management

Timber Management and Development
- Public Domain
- Western Oregon

Recreation Management
- Intensive Use
- Extensive Use
- Cultural Enhancement

Wildlife Management
- Endangered Species
- Game Use
- Appreciative Use

/Water Resources Management/

Soil and Watershed Management
- Condition Survey
- Condition Stabilization and Improvement
- Project Maintenance

/Activity and Administrative Support/

Management Framework Planning
- Support for Energy Development and Transmission
- Support for Other Land and Resource Programs

Cadastral Survey
- Alaska Surveys
- Lower 48 Program Support

Fire Control
- Fire Protection
- Firefighting
- Rehabilitation

General Administration

Building Construction
- General Management Support
- Fire Control Support

Building Maintenance

Road Maintenance

Road and Trail Construction
- Timber Management Support
- Recreation Management Support
- Other Program Support

FY 1976 BUDGET ESTIMATES
DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS BY PROGRAM GROUPS 1/
(in thousands of dollars)

		ENERGY & MINERALS MANAGEMENT	LAND & SURFACE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	ACTIVITY AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT	TOTAL
Management of Lands and Resources	Base	31,793	64,802	8,112	36,249	140,956
	Change	27,300	5,838	2,567	6,500	42,205
	1976 Total	59,093	70,640	10,679	42,749	183,161
Construction and Maintenance	Base		3,230		3,495	6,725
	Change		2,912		1,563	4,475
	1976 Total		6,142		5,058	11,200
Public Land Devel. Roads & Trails Liq. Cash	Base				4,070	4,070
	Change				2,800	2,800
	1976 Total				6,870	6,870
O&C Grant Land Fund	Base		13,350		24,850	38,200
	Change		2,720		3,530	6,250
	1976 Total		16,070		28,380	44,450
Range Improvement Fund	Base		4,187			4,187
	Change		1,873			1,873
	1976 Total		6,060			6,060
Rec. Devel. and Operations	Base		242			242
	Change		58			58
	1976 Total		300			300
Permanent Appropriations (PLAA)	Base					2,000
	Change					-
	1976 Total					2,000
TOTAL 2/	Base	31,793	85,811	8,112	68,664	196,380
	Change	27,300	13,401	2,567	14,393	57,661
	1976 Total	59,093	99,212	10,679	83,057	254,041

1/ New Budget Authority except for PLDR&T which is liquidating cash.
2/ Includes entire BLM budget except for Payments to States and Counties.

RECEIPT BY SOURCE

The following table shows actual receipts of the Bureau of Land Management for fiscal year 1972, 1973, and 1974 and estimated receipts for 1975 & 1976.

	Actual 1972	Actual 1973	Actual 1974	Estimate 1975	Estimate 1976
Sales, Public Lands and Materials	$ 1,941,000	$ 1,798,000	$ 2,056,000	$ 22,000,000	$ 35,000,000
Fees and Commissions	5,351,000	6,791,000	12,460,000	16,000,000	17,000,000
Mineral Leasing a/	145,098,000	149,301,000	271,722,000	275,000,000	315,000,000
Mineral Leasing, Outer Continental Shelf	279,353,000	3,955,577,000	6,748,394,000	7,200,000,000 b/	12,100,000,000 b/
Grazing Fees	8,022,000	9,282,000	11,751,000	14,000,000	15,000,000
Right-of-Way Leases	294,000	428,000	527,000	5,500,000	7,400,000
Timber Sale	83,520,000	104,642,000	127,775,000	172,000,000	199,000,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	342,000	464,000	1,197,000	1,300,000	1,400,000
Total	$523,921,000	$4,228,283,000	$7,175,882,000	$7,705,800,000	$12,689,800,000

a/ Includes Mineral Leasing receipts collected by BLM and transferred to other agencies for distribution. FY 1975 $11.7 million, FY 1976 $13.5 million.

b/ Despite a critical need for additional resources, the receipt level for FY 1975 and FY 1976 will depend upon the anticipated impact of each proposed sale upon the environment as well as the continuing safe operation of existing OCS facilities. Subject to change prior to the finalization of the President's FY 1976 Budget.

NOTE: This table does not include Public Land Administration Act Receipts.

BLM Receipt Estimates by Source

Management of the National Resource Lands provides an important source of revenue to the Federal Treasury and state and local governments. BLM receipts in FY 1976 are projected to be $12.7 billion. The sources of these receipts, a description of each, and a brief analysis of major changes between FY 1975 and FY 1976 follow:

	($ in Millions) FY 1975	FY 1976	Change	Explanation of Change
Sale, Public Lands & Materials Receipts from sale of lands and materials (sand, gravel, etc.); also receipts from geothermal steam resources.	$22.0	$35.0	+$ 13.0	Increase in geothermal leasing, both competitive and non-competitive.
Fees and Commissions Receipts from registration fees and fees for filing of documents, particularly r/o/w and non-competitive leasing applications.	16.0	17.0	+ 1.0	Increase in simultaneous filings for oil and gas leases.
Mineral Leasing Receipts from mineral leasing (oil and gas, oil shale, coal, potash, sodium, etc.), on public lands, state selected lands and certain acquired lands.	275.0	315.0	+ 40.0	Increase in receipts primarily from oil and gas and coal leasing.
Mineral Leasing, Outer Continental Shelf Receipts from mineral leasing on the OCS	7,200.0	12,100.0	+ 4,900.0	Increase in acreage leased and in royalties and bonuses collected.
Grazing Fees Receipts from lands licensed and leased for grazing.	14.0	15.0	+ 1.0	Increase in grazing fee.
Right-of-Way Leases Receipts from rights-of-way leases for electrical transmission lines, communication lines and sites, etc.	5.5	7.4	+ 1.9	Pursuant to P.L. 93-153 and OMB A-25, Bureau reimbursed for all costs associated with processing r/o/w applications
Timber Sales Receipts from sale of timber and other products on Oregon and California revested railroad grant lands, and on Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands in Oregon, and from sale of public domain timber.	172.0	199.0	+ 27.0	Increase in timber harvested in FY 1976.
Miscellaneous Receipts not otherwise classified such as fines, penalties, forfeitures, rent of land deposited in the General Fund; proceeds of miscellaneous sales, etc.	1.3	1.4	+ 0.1	
Total	7,705.8	12,689.8	+ 4,984.0	

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, and performance of other functions, as authorized by law, in the management of lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, [$141,096,000] $183,161,000

(5 U.S.C. 485; 16 U.S.C. 583, 594; 43 U.S.C. 1, 2, 54,72,129, 315, 1181a-f; 78 Stat. 986; Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1975)

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES
DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS BY PROGRAM GROUPS & CATEGORIES
(in thousands of dollars)

MLR ACTIVITIES		ENERGY & MINERALS MANAGEMENT		LAND & SURFACE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT					WATER RESOURCE MGMT.	ACTIVITY AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT				TOTAL
		Energy Mgmt.	Minerals Mgmt.	Lands & Realty	Range & Forage	Timber Mgmt.	Recreation Mgmt.	Wildlife Mgmt.	Soil & Watershed Mgmt.	Mgmt. Frame-Work Planning	Cadastral Survey	Fire Control	Gen. Admin.	
1. Resource Mgmt. and Conservation	Base	29,100	2,693	32,394	16,428	8,674	4,397	2,909	8,112	6,078		8,011		118,796
	Change	26,900	400	2,038	1,000	-	2,300	500	2,567	2,400		-		38,105
	1976 Total	56,000	3,093	34,432	17,428	8,674	6,697	3,409	10,679	8,478		8,011		156,901
2. Cadastral Survey	Base										12,449			12,449
	Change										3,700			3,700
	1976 Total										16,149			16,149
3. Fire Prot., Firefighting, and Rehabilitation	Base											5,400		5,400
	Change											-		-
	1976 Total											5,400		5,400
4. General Administration	Base												4,311	4,311
	Change												400	400
	1976 Total												4,711	4,711
Category Totals	Base	29,100	2,693	32,394	16,428	8,674	4,397	2,909	8,112	6,078	12,449	13,411	4,311	
	Change	26,900	400	2,038	1,000	-	2,300	500	2,567	2,400	3,700	-	400	
	1976 Total	56,000	3,093	34,432	17,428	8,674	6,697	3,409	10,679	8,478	16,149	13,411	4,711	
Group Totals	Base	31,793		64,802					8,112	36,249				140,956
	Change	27,300		5,838					2,567	6,500				42,205
	1976 Total	59,093		70,640					10,679	42,749				183,161

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STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

A-11-32A

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-1109-0-1-302	1974 actual	1975 estimate	1976 estimate
Program by activities:			
Direct program:			
1. Resource management, conservation and protection	70,192	118,796	156,901
2. Cadastral survey	8,851	12,449	16,149
3. Firefighting and rehabilitation	25,283	5,400	5,400
4. General administration	3,328	4,311	4,711
Total, direct program	107,654	140,956	183,161
Reimbursable program:			
1. Resource management, conservation and protection	2,194	2,200	2,200
2. Cadastral survey	2,085	2,400	2,400
3. Firefighting and rehabilitation	1,996	2,400	2,400
Total reimbursable program	6,275	7,000	7,000
Total program costs, funded 1/	113,930	147,956	190,161
Change in selected resources	9,222	---	---
10 Total Obligations	123,152	147,956	190,161
Financing:			
Receipts and reimbursements from:			
11 Federal funds	- 3,999	- 4,000	- 4,000
14 Non-Federal funds	- 2,865	- 3,000	- 3,000
25 Unobligated balance lapsing	433	---	---
Budget Authority	116,721	140,956	183,161
Budget Authority:			
40 Appropriation	117,145	141,096	183,161
41 Transferred to other accounts	424	140	---
43 Appropriation (adjusted)	116,721	140,956	183,161
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71 Obligations incurred, net	116,288	140,956	183,161
72 Obligated balance, start of year	2,849	13,575	16,814
74 Obligated balance, end of year	- 13,575	- 16,814	- 32,567
77 Adjustments in expired accounts	262	---	---
90 Outlays	105,825	137,717	167,408
(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

1/ Includes capital outlays as follows: FY 74 - 2,031, FY 75 - 3,301, FY 76 - 4,413

GPO:1964—O-737-469

1. Resource Management, Conservation and Protection: Includes such activities as land and mineral management, range management, forestry, soil and watershed conservation, protection, and recreation and wildlife. These activities provide realty, leasing, and records services as well as related land classification and mineral examination work; utilization of rangelands by livestock to help meet local and regional demands for livestock forage, as well as protection and perpetuation of wild horses and burros; a sustained yield of timber to help meet demands for wood products; management and treatment practices needed to maintain and improve water quality, reduce flood damage, and prevent and control erosion from BLM lands; contract and force account wildfire protection for public land resources; fish and wildlife habitat management and improvement; and recreation management, planning and site investigation on Bureau administered lands.

   Proposed increased funding is required to facilitate development of public land energy resources; to provide for OCS baseline studies; to process priority non-energy minerals cases and applications; to reduce lands casework backlog and respond to energy related applications; to provide management of wild horses and burros; to accelerate intensive forest management practices outside western Oregon; to provide management for intensive recreation use and cultural enhancement; to implement wildlife habitat management plans and to protect and manage endangered and threatened species; to provide for maintenance of watershed projects, eliminate or neutralize sources of Colorado River pollutants, and stabilize deteriorating watersheds; to accelerate land use planning with emphasis on energy; and to provide for the increased costs of employees compensation.

2. Cadastral Survey: In Alaska, surveys are performed on lands selected by the state for transfer under the Alaska Statehood Act, for native townsites, for native allotments, for additional claims resulting from the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, and for other special purposes. Increases are proposed to facilitate transfer of lands to Alaska and its native peoples under existing legislation.

   In other states surveys are performed to obtain positive land identification as a prerequisite to resource management and improvement. Resurveys are often required to reestablish lost corners. Increases will be used to expand cadastral survey capabilities in support of energy, realty, and forestr programs.

3. Fire Fighting and Rehabilitation: Provides for the suppression of fires burning on or near the public lands under Bureau protection. Rehabilitati of burned-over areas is accomplished to restore land productivity and preserve watersheds. A supplemental appropriation for FY 1975 is anticipated for separate transmittal.

4. General Administration: Provides executive direction and general administra tive services, such as financial management, personnel management, managemen analysis, procurement, and property management to support Bureau activities. The increase will provide for the additional services required as a result o an expansion in the Bureau's total management responsibilities.

STANDARD FORM 304
May 1969, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
304-103

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Management of Land and Resources
OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-1109-0-1-302	1974 actual	1975 estimate	1976 estimate
Direct Obligations			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions	50,127	58,829	66,685
11.3 Positions other than permanent	2,633	2,045	2,140
11.5 Other personnel compensation	3,431	3,165	3,935
11.8 Special personal services payments	3,275	2,074	2,100
Total personnel compensation	59,466	66,113	74,860
Personnel benefits:			
12.1 Civilian	7,285	8,840	9,536
~~13.0 Benefits for former personnel~~			
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	4,122	6,200	7,284
22.0 Transportation of things	2,787	3,382	4,403
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities	3,984	9,257	10,170
24.0 Printing and reproduction	595	854	1,916
25.0 Other services	24,762	31,712	56,047
26.0 Supplies and materials	8,757	9,126	11,734
31.0 Equipment	2,681	3,253	4,415
32.0 Lands and structures	1,906	2,312	2,896
~~33.0 Investments and loans~~			
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	3	4	5
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities	13	14	15
~~Insurance and deposits~~ Subtotal	116,361	141,067	183,281
~~Refunds~~			
95.0 Quarters & Subsistence charges (-)	- 73	- 111	- 120
99.0 Total Direct Obligations	116,288	140,956	183,161

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O—358-692

STANDARD FORM 304
May 1969, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
304-103

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Management of Lands and Resources

A-11-34A

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-1109-0-1-302	1974 actual	1975 estimate	1976 estimate
Reimbursable Obligations			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions	2,036	2,356	2,356
11.3 Positions other than permanent	1,047	823	823
11.5 Other personnel compensation	59	62	62
11.8 Special personal services payments	19	21	21
Total personnel compensation	3,161	3,262	3,262
Personnel benefits:			
12.1 Civilian	482	495	495
~~13.0 Benefits for former personnel~~			
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	998	999	999
22.0 Transportation of things	206	207	207
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities	163	165	165
24.0 Printing and reproduction	107	125	125
25.0 Other services	1,141	1,120	1,120
26.0 Supplies and materials	527	545	545
31.0 Equipment	12	13	13
32.0 Lands and structures	67	69	69
~~33.0 Investments and loans~~			
~~41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions~~			
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities			
~~43.0 Interest and dividends~~			
~~44.0 Refunds~~			
Total Reimbursable Obligations	6,864	7,000	7,000
99.0 Total obligations	123,152	147,956	190,161

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STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

A-11-34A

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES
Personnel Summary

Identification code 10-04-1109-0-1-302	1974 actual	1975 estimate	1976 estimate
Direct:			
Total Number of Permanent Positions...	3,353	4,027	4,555
Full-Time Equivalent of Other Positions:.....	1,442	1,120	1,200
Average Paid Employment:.....c.....	4,591	4,807	5,405
Average GS Grade:.....	9.09	9.07	9.08
Average GS Salary:.....	14,843	14,836	14,878
Reimbursable:			
Total Number of Permanent Positions...	164	164	164
Full-Time Equivalent of Other Positions:.....	77	85	85
Average Paid Employment:.....			
Average GS Grade:.....	9.09	9.07	9.08
Average GS Salary:.....	14,843	14,843	14,878
(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO: 1964—O-732-469

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management
Management of Lands and Resources
10-04-1109-0-1-302
Analysis of Changes in Requirements
(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget Authority	Outlays
FY 1974 Total	$116,721	$105,825
Decreases:		
Automatic (non-policy): Firefighting	-19,300	-19,300
Financing Change: Transferred to "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary".	- 140	- 140
Reduction in Travel	- 700	- 700
Fire Rehabilitation	- 1,000	- 1,000
One time payment of retroactive pay increase	- 463	- 463
Increases:		
Automatic (non-policy): Statutory Pay Increase	+ 1,150	+ 1,065
GSA Space	+ 5,160	+ 5,160
Liquidation of Prior Year Obligation		+13,575
Program Increases		
Resource Mgmt., Conserva. & Prot.		
/Energy & Minerals Management/		
Onshore Energy Management	+ 5,560	+ 5,080
Offshore Energy Management	+15,125	+11,345
/Land & Surface Resource Management/		
Lands and Realty	+10,835	+ 9,895
Range & Livestock Forage Mgmt.	+ 1,300	+ 1,187
Recreation Management	+ 1,950	+ 1,780
/Water Resources/		
Bureau Employee Compensation	+ 13	+ 13
/Activity & Administrative Support/		
Management Framework Planning	+ 1,050	+ 960
Cadastral Survey		
/Activity & Administrative Support/		
Cadastral Survey	+ 3,265	+ 3,035
General Administration		
/Activity & Administrative Support/		
General Administration	+ 430	+ 400
FY 1975 Total	140,956	137,717

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management
Management of Lands and Resources
10-04-1109-0-1-302
Analysis of Changes in Requirements
(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget Authority	Outlays
Decreases:		
Transport of Arctic Gas Project	- 2,500	- 2,500
Increases:		
Liquidation of prior year obligations		+ 3,379
Program Increases		
Resource Mgmt., Conserva. & Prot.		
/Energy and Minerals Management/		
Onshore Energy Management	+ 4,600	+ 2,960
Offshore Energy Management	+ 22,300	+ 14,360
Onshore Minerals Management	+ 400	+ 255
/Land & Surface Resource Management/		
Lands and Realty	+ 4,538	+ 2,925
Range & Livestock Forage Mgmt.	+ 1,000	+ 645
Recreation Management	+ 2,300	+ 1,480
Wildlife Management	+ 500	+ 325
/Water Resources/		
Soil & Watershed Management	+ 2,500	+ 1,610
Bureau Employee Compensation	+ 67	+ 67
/Activity & Administrative Support/		
Management Framework Planning	+ 2,400	+ 1,545
Cadastral Survey		
/Activity & Administrative Support/		
Cadastral Survey	+ 3,700	+ 2,385
General Administration		
/Activity and Administrative Support/		
General Administration	+ 400	+ 255
FY 1976 Total	183,161	167,408

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Analysis by Activity

Activity	Fiscal Year 1974 Amount Available	Fiscal Year 1975 Total Appropriation	Fiscal Year 1975 Transfers	Fiscal Year 1975 Amount Available
1. Resource Management, Conservation and Protection	$ 78,023,000	118,936,000	$-140,000	$118,796,000
2. Cadastral Survey	9,098,000	12,449,000	---	12,449,000
3. Firefighting & Rehabilitation	25,691,000	5,400,000	---	5,400,000
4. General Administration	3,476,000	4,311,000	---	4,311,000
Unobligated Balance Lapsing	433,000	---	---	---
Total	$116,721,000	$141,096,000	$-140,000a/	$140,956,000

Activity	FY 1974 Amount Available	FY 1975 Amount Available	FY 1976 b/ Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1976 compared w/1975	Page Reference
1. Resource Management, Conservation & Protection	$ 78,023,000	$118,796,000	156,901,000	+38,105,000	22
2. Cadastral Survey	9,098,000	12,449,000	16,149,000	+ 3,700,000	75
3. Firefighting & Rehabilitation	25,691,000	5,400,000	5,400,000	---	82
4. General Administration	3,476,000	4,311,000	4,711,000	+ 400,000	84
Unobligated balance lapsing	433,000	---	---	---	
Total	$116,721,000	$140,956,000	$183,161,000	+$42,205,000	

a/ Transfer to Office of the Secretary for Alaska Resources Library.

b/ The estimated increase requirement for space and related services in GSA facilities based on rates supplied by GSA (+$800,000) is included in the program increases in the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation. Total space costs included within the appropriation are $4,944,000.

1. Resource Management, Conservation & Protection

	FY 1974 Amount Available	FY 1975 Amount Available	FY 1976 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1976 Compared with 1975
1. Total	$78,023,000	$118,796,000	$156,901,000	+ $38,105,000

1. Resource Management, Conservation & Protection

Analysis by Subactivities

Subactivity	FY 1974 amount Available	FY 1975 amount Available	FY 1976 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1976 Compared with 1975 Total Program
(a) Land and Minerals Management	27,429,000	56,716,000	85,054,000	+ 28,338,000
(b) Alaska Pipeline Inspection	7,053,000	8,784,000	8,784,000	---
(c) Range Management	8,066,000	9,367,000	10,567,000	+ 1,200,000
(d) Forestry	7,582,000	8,854,000	9,054,000	+ 200,000
(e) Soil & Watershed Conservation	13,292,000	17,912,000	22,679,000	+ 4,767,000
(f) Fire Protection	7,657,000	8,011,000	8,011,000	---
(g) Recreation & Wildlife	6,944,000	9,152,000	12,752,000	+ 3,600,000
Total	$78,023,000	$118,796,000	$156,901,000	+ $38,105,000

1. Resource Management, Conservation, and Protection: FY 1975, $118,796,000; FY 1976 $156,901,000; an increase of $38,105,000. The increase consists of the following:

Increase (+) or Decrease(-) Amount	Positions	Total a/ Program	Total Positions	Explanation
Energy & Minerals Management				
(1) +$4,600,000	+114	$15,358,000	544	To make available energy resources (coal, geothermal, oil shale, oil and gas) while providing for environmental protection and land rehabilitation.
(2) +22,300,000	+ 23	40,642,000	229	To provide capability for OCS baseline studies in areas tentatively scheduled for leasing through CY 1977.
(3) + 400,000	+ 14	3,043,000	117	To process material sales, trespass cases, and mineral patent applications.
(4) No change	--	50,000	-	Offshore Minerals Management - no change
+27,300,000	+151	59,093,000	890	Subtotal
Land & Surface Resource Management				
(5) +$2,038,000	+155	34,432,000	1,034	To reduce lands casework backlog and to respond to rights-of-way and other permit applications, particularly to develop private or leased energy resources.
(6) + 1,000,000	+ 20	17,428,000	497	To provide for management of wild horses and burros in accordance with P.L 92-195.
(7) (+1,700,000)	(+ 43)	8,674,000	371	To accelerate intensive forest management practices on NRL outside western Oregon.

a/ Includes funding for all components of the program. The Explanation deals with only the increase.

			a/		
(8)	+2,300,000	+ 71	6,697,000	212	To provide management for intensive recreation use (such as ORV's, primitive areas, California Desert,) & for cultural enhancement
(9)	+ 500,000	+ 13	3,409,000	117	To implement wildlife habitat management plans and to protect and manage 16 endangered and threatened species.
	+5,838,000	+259	70,640,000	2,231	Subtotal
/Water Resources/					
(10)	+2,500,000	+ 22	10,280,000	286	To provide for maintenance of watershed projects, eliminate or neutralize sources of Colorado River pollutants, and stabilize deteriorating watersheds.
(11)	+ 67,000	-	399,000	-	Increase in Employee Compensation payments.
	+2,567,000	+ 22	10,679,000	286	Subtotal
/Activity and Administrative Support/					
(12)	No change	-	8,011,000	218	Fire Protection-No change
(13)	+2,400,000	+ 38	8,478,000	288	To accelerate land use planning with emphasis on energy resource areas, including evaluation of off-site impacts of energy development.
	+2,400,000	+ 38	16,489,000	506	Subtotal
	+38,105,000	+470	156,901,000	3,913	Grand Total

a/ Includes funding for all components of the program. The Explanation deals with only the increase.

/Energy and Minerals Management/

Funding Summary

	FY 1975	($000) FY 1976 Increase	FY 1976 Total
/Energy & Minerals Mgmt./	/31,793/	/27,300/	/59,093/
Energy Management	[29,100]	[26,900]	[56,000]
Onshore Energy Mgmt.	10,758	4,600	15,358
Coal	(3,084)	(2,600)	(5,684)
Oil Shale	(2,025)	(400)	(2,425)
Geothermal	(1,611)	(500)	(2,111)
Oil & Gas	(4,038)	(1,100)	(5,138)
Offshore Energy Mgmt.	18,342	22,300	40,642
Minerals Management	[2,693]	[400]	[3,093]
Onshore Minerals Mgmt.	2,643	400	3,043
Mineral Patents	(821)	(200)	(1,021)
Mineral Leasing	(1,002)	---	(1,002)
Material Sales	(820)	(200)	(1,020)
Offshore Minerals Mgmt.	50	---	50
Permanent Positions	739	151	890

The objectives of the energy and non-energy minerals management program are:

- Orderly and timely development of non-renewable subsurface resources, with adequate consideration being given to other land uses.
- Minimizing environmental impact from development.
- Assuring a fair return to the public for the resources sold.

Mineral resources are made available by patents, leases, and material sales, including free use permits to governmental agencies. Regulations providing for protection of the land surface during exploration and extraction are implemented to ensure safeguarding of the public interest and protection of the environment.

Production and receipts from energy and minerals management shown in the Budget Estimates are predicated on programs at the proposed FY 1976 levels. Investments below these levels will result in reductions in the associated production and receipt estimates.

Energy Management	FY 1975	FY 1976 Increase	FY 1976 Total
Onshore Energy Mgmt.	$10,758,000	+$4,600,000	$15,358,000
Offshore Energy Mgmt.	18,342,000	+22,300,000	40,642,000
Total	$29,100,000	+$26,900,000	$56,000,000
Permanent Positions	636	+ 137	773

As a result of an embargo imposed upon many of our foreign oil supplies, the people of the United States experienced energy shortages severe enough to be called "a crisis" and were made acutely aware that changes both in energy production and consumption must be made. The extent of dependence on foreign sources is illustrated in the following table.

	Actual 1973	Projected 1980
U.S. consumption-million bbls/day	18	24
Domestic production-million bbls/day	11	11
Imports - million bbls/day	7	13
% U.S. consumption - imports	35%	50%

In 1973 the U.S. consumed approximately 18 million barrels of petroleum everyday; however, domestic production was only providing approximately 11 million barrels a day and was declining. If domestic oil production were to remain at the FY 1973 level and demand continue to grow at over 4% annually, as it did before the embargo, imports would increase from 35% of U.S. consumption in 1973 to roughly half of U.S. consumption by 1980. With the significant drawbacks to continued reliance on imports - vulnerability to interruption of supply, chronic balance of payments outflow, extremely high prices - the President announced Project Independence, an initiative incorporating increased domestic production and energy conservation to achieve energy self-sufficiency by 1980. While full realization of this goal will likely extend into the 1980's, the urgent need for increased domestic energy production is clearly recognized, and actions to facilitate production must be undertaken at once.

Public lands are a major source of energy fuels whose development in an environmentally sound manner can substantially increase domestic energy supplies. The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for mineral leasing on 450 million acres of National Resource Lands, 369 million acres of mineral estate beneath privately owned surfaces

and 1.1 billion acres of the Outer Continental Shelf. Current production and resource capability of these lands are presented in the following table.

	FY 1974 Actual						
	Oil		Gas				Oil
	Onshore	Offshore	Onshore	Offshore	Coal	Geother.	Shale
Federal Production	211 mil. barrels	392 mil. barrels	1.2 tril cu. ft.	3.5 tril cu. ft.	19 mil tons	---	---
% U.S. domestic prod.	6%	12%	5%	15%	3%	---	---
Federal Resources	15-30 bil. bbls	58-116 bil barrels	75-150 tril cu ft	355-710 tril cu. ft.	169 bil tons		Reserve 600 bil bbls
% U.S. Resources	8%	29%	8%	36%	Reserve 50%	56% KGRA's	Reserve 72%
					85% Low Sulfur	60% Prospective	

Programs to accommodate accelerated leasing of these energy resources while maintaining environmental integrity and providing for rehabilitation of the affected land are a high Bureau priority for FY 1976.

(1) Onshore Energy Management (+$4,600,000) (+114 positions)

(a) Coal Leasing Management	FY 1975 $3,084,000	+$2,600,000	+52 positions
Coal Management		(+$ 800,000)	(+32 pos.)
EMRIA		(+$1,100,000)	(+20 pos.)
Energy Systems Develop.		(+$ 700,000)	---

° Coal Management (+$800,000)

Fossil fuels provide over 90% of the energy Americans consume; 72% of this is provided by oil and gas and 28% by coal. However, coal constitutes 73% of the total domestic fossil fuel energy bank; oil and gas combined comprise only 10%,with oil shale comprising the remaining 17%. Since coal has the greatest potential for short-term conversion to energy, coal resources will provide the major contribution to achieving energy self-sufficiency in the 1980's.

The Department of the Interior expects by the year 2000 the nationwide need for coal will increase threefold, but it will be necessary for production of Federal coal to be increased 17 times the 1972 level of 10.2 million tons. In recognition of the importance of coal leasing on the public lands, BLM's coal program was selected for management under the Management by Objectives (MBO) system, the objective in FY 1975 being to develop a leasing

and development strategy for the coal resources on the National Resource Lands. The current MBO operating plan for coal calls for completion of the coal programmatic EIS in late 1974 and a program policy decision in January 1975.

Existing capability in the coal program is committed to on-going activities which will continue into FY 1976. Substantial effort is directed to administration of existing leases. Specifically this includes processing applications for preference right leases, extensions of permits, modification of leases, readjustment of lease terms; evaluation of development plans; and compliance checks on leases and permits. The almost two-fold tonnage increase from Federal leases in the past two years is indicative of future activity on existing leases. Preparation of Surface/Mineral Management Quadrangle Maps has been initiated; maps for known coal leasing areas (KCLA's) and for the most significant coal deposits are scheduled to be completed in FY 1975, with maps for the remaining coal deposits and for other energy resources to be developed in FY 1976. Overlays showing areas with potential for coal development are being prepared for use in our planning system. Specific sites will be evaluated through BLM's planning system and will be subjected to public coordination procedures. Environmental analysis records will be prepared for each site; and where environmental impact statements (EIS's) are required, work on them will be initiated.

Until the coal policy is determined in early 1975, the specific requirements for implementation of the policy are uncertain. However, since the workload in the coal program is certain to increase regardless of the policy finally determined, a contingency requirement of $800,000 and 32 positions has been identified. If accelerated leasing is called for, this capability is needed to conduct environmental analyses, prepare environmental analysis records (EAR's) and prepare EIS's where necessary. Lead time of up to eight months is necessary for sites requiring EIS's; therefore environmental analyses must be initiated in FY 1976 for any sites that may be considered for leasing in FY 1977.

° Energy Minerals Rehabilitation Inventory and Analysis (EMRIA) (+$1,100,000)

Funding Summary

	FY 1975	FY 1976 Increase	FY 1976 Total
Coal Support	$ 800,000	+$1,100,000	$1,900,000
Oil Shale Support	600,000	+ 400,000	1,000,000
Oil & Gas Support	---	+ 300,000	300,000
Total	$1,400,000	+$1,800,000	$3,200,000

In support of accelerated energy resource leasing programs, BLM initiated the first phase of the Energy Minerals Rehabilitation Inventory and Analysis (EMRIA) program in FY 1975. The overall

objective of the program is to minimize environmental impacts from surface mining of energy minerals in six western states. Efforts are specifically directed toward determining the rehabilitation capability of specific sites leased or being considered for leasing for use in future site selection procedures, evaluating mining plans on existing leaseholds, and developing meaningful lease stipulations to assure effective rehabilitation. This program is an integral part of our energy leasing program; data provided will be evaluated in conjunction with data on quality and quantity of an energy resource to determine which sites provide the best combination of high quality energy source and high rehabilitation potential. EMRIA is a Departmental effort heavily dependent on technical input from Geological Survey and Bureau of Reclamation as well as from BLM. Initial data gathering activities are oriented primarily to coal leasing but also extend to oil shale and onshore oil and gas development. Approximately 2.5 million acres will be investigated during the first 5 years of the program with approximately 50,000 acres receiving intensive consideration; funding will be maintained at the proposed FY 1976 level. Major components of the EMRIA program include:

(1) Soil inventory for data to assess the potential for rehabilitation of service utilities associated with development roads, power lines, etc. Data will also aid in evaluation of other resource values (range, watershed, timber, etc.) involved in possible trade-offs.

(2) Site investigations and associated lab analyses to determine data on soil, overburden, and water for evaluation of rehabilitation potential prior to leasing.

(3) Purchase and installation of instrumentation for water gauging to determine present water quantity and monitor water quality changes caused by development; maintenance of water data network.

(4) Purchase and utilization of data collection platforms for utilization of satellite images - will enable real time monitoring of water and related land resource changes during development.

Increased FY 1976 capability will accommodate the following program levels.

		Total EMRIA Program	
	FY 1975	FY 1976 Increase	FY 1976 Total
Site investigations per year	4	+ 2	6
Water gauges established	70	+160	230
Soil inventory (000 acres)	120	+200	320

An increase of $1,100,000 and 20 positions for EMRIA activities in support of coal leasing is required in FY 1976. Increases in EMRIA in support of oil shale and oil and gas development are also required, and are reflected under those commodities. Failure to provide the required funds will delay accomplishment of the program objectives. Assuming an accelerated rate of energy resource leasing and development of existing leases, this would significantly reduce the rehabilitation data available for consideration in lease site selection or evaluation of mining plans for existing leases on which development is being initiated.

°Energy Minerals Systems Development (+$700,000)

The Bureau is developing a proposed Federal coal leasing program to meet in a timely manner the objectives prescribed by the Secretary: (1) assure maximum environmental protection, (2) provide for orderly and timely resource development, and (3) to assure a fair market value return for resources sold. As currently scheduled in the MBO operating plan, this leasing effort may be initiated in late FY 1975 depending on the outcome of coal leasing policy decision. The Energy Minerals Activity Recommendation System (EMARS) will enable management to determine the size, location, timing, and rehabilitation potential of lease tracts to be offered. If this proposed leasing program is to become fully operational, however, information systems must be designed to increase reliability of existing manual methods in EMARS' three processes of minerals activity recommendations, tract selection, and leasing. Questions which need to be answered include: exactly what minerals data are required, what accuracy must the data have, and what format must the data take in order to provide a geographical data base for energy minerals leasing.

The information systems will initially be oriented to coal leasing. It could later be expanded to include other energy resources in future years. Timing is a critical factor in the development of these systems if they are to be operational in support of the accelerated coal leasing program envisioned for the next several years.

An increase of $700,000 is required for initial efforts in the development of energy minerals information systems and decision tools for directing the acquisition and manipulation of coal resource data. Efforts will be directed to the following four specific areas. First, a coal base system study will be initiated which will tell the Bureau the types and extent of coal base data to be acquired (what kinds of data, how much data is enough, what format, etc.), the methods for gathering the data, and the sources for these data. Second, a coal bed data generation system will be developed. This will include the development of computer programs to merge and analyze energy minerals data, and assimilate data from different sources into a centralized data file. Methods for integration of new information into the system will also be developed. Third, efforts will be directed to the determination of specific decision tools necessary to perform trade-off analyses required for multiple use management and to reevaluate alternative land uses in response to new criteria for site selection created by new legislation, local objectives, and technology. Fourth, specific decision tools (such as transportation alternatives, market location alternatives, etc.) will be developed.

Rehabilitation data derived through EMRIA will also be integrated as a decision tool. While other components of the information system, as well as additional decision tools, will have to be developed in FY 1977, the features proposed for development in FY 1976 are considered the most critical for the initial effort. Given the fact that the information system envisioned will not be operational in the first year of development, we must begin development at once in order for the system to be available for coal leasing management decisions by FY 1978.

(b) Geothermal Leasing FY 1975 $1,611,000 +$500,000 +25 Positions

In 1974, BLM initiated geothermal leasing on National Resource Lands by holding 4 competitive lease sales in four known geothermal resource areas (KGRA's) in California and Oregon, and by accepting non-competitive lease applications for lands not in KGRA's. Four thousand-forty two (4,042) non-competitive applications were received through June, 1974, and an additional 1,500 applications are expected through FY 1975. Fifteen competitive sales are planned for FY 1975. Funding was provided in FY 1975 to hold the 15 competitive sales, process 2,300 non-competitive lease applications (including an assumed rejection of 1,300 applications due to overlaping requests), and issue 1,000 non-competitive leases. These program objectives are reflected in the Department's Management by Objective (MBO) Operating Plan for FY 1975. Under this plan, there will be a backlog of 3,242 non-competitive applications awaiting processing in FY 1976.

A funding increase of $500,000 with 25 permanent positions is necessary in FY 1976 to provide capability to process the non-competitive applications. The backlog of 3,242 applications plus 1,500 additional applications anticipated in FY 1976 will amount to a total of 4,742 applications requiring processing. The requested increase will enable the Bureau to process and award 3,150 non-competitive lease applications. This level of capability is considered appropriate for the operation of the geothermal leasing program in the future. At the present rate of new non-competitive applications, the backlog will be absorbed in FY 1977, and thereafter, applications will be processed on a current basis. Activities involved in processing non-competitive applications include records notation, plotting of location, adjudication, preparation of an environmental analysis record, review of the operating plan submitted with each application, and awarding of lease. Completion of this work is estimated to take 3 man-days per application. Forty-five positions are required to process the 3,150 non-competitive applications. Twenty positions in the base program are available for this effort and an additional 25 positions are needed in FY 1976. Remaining FY 1975 base capability of 29 positions is required to carry out activities associated with holding 20 competitive sales covering approximately 400,000 acres and administering existing leases which at the end of FY 1975 will embrace approximately 327,000 acres, including monitoring for compliance.

Revenues to the Federal Treasury from the proposed FY 1976 program are estimated to be $33.0 million in bonuses, rents, and application

filing fees. Receipt estimates are based on the $50 filing fee, non-competitive leases averaging 2,000 acres each with a rental rate of at least $1 per acre, and competitive leases averaging 20,000 acres each with a bonus rate of at least $50 per acre, and a rental rate of $1 to $2 per acre. Without the requested $0.5 million additional capability, revenues would fall to approximately $30.0 million, a loss of $3.0 million to the Federal Treasury. In addition to providing increased revenues, the proposed program would facilitate development of the geothermal resource; this has particular significance on a local level where production of one megawatt from geothermal steam saves 35 barrels of oil a day. Finally, the FY 1976 program provides the capability to respond to public demand work in a timely manner; since the investment of a $50 filing fee by each non-competitive applicant is designed to help defray the cost of processing the application, it is only proper that a timely response should be provided to the applicant.

Geothermal Leasing

		FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1976 With Incr.	FY 1976 W/O Incr.	FY 1976 Differ.
Competitive Sales	- No.	4	15	20	20	---
Competitive Sales	- 000 ac.	27	300	400	400	---
Non-compet. applic. received	- No.	4,042	1,500	1,500	1,500	---
Non-compet. applic. processed	- No.		2,300 a/	3,150	1,400	1,750
Non-compet. leases awarded	- No.	---	1,000	3,150	1,400	1,750
Revenues	- ($ mil.)	.2 b/	$20.2	$33.0	$30.0	$3.0
BLM Funds	- ($ mil.)	.50	$1.2	$1.7	$1.2	$ .5
BLM Positions	- No.	26	49	74	49	25

a/ 1,300 non-competitive applications rejected due to 50% overlap in lands under application; negligible overlap anticipated after FY 1975.

b/ Funds from filing fees; bonus and rental payments reflected in FY 1975 because awarding of final leases completed in FY 1975.

(c) Oil and Gas Leasing Management FY 1975 $4,038,000 +$1,100,000 +27 Positions

The energy shortages experienced as a result of the embargo on oil imports stimulated renewed interest in the Bureau's onshore oil and gas leasing program. Simultaneous filing applications for non-competitive leases increased 81% over the FY 1973 level, and revenues from the program in FY 1974 amounted to $199.2 million, an increase of 40% over FY 1973 receipts. Additional capability was provided in FY 1975 to process the increased number of simultaneous filings and to prepare the environmental analyses required prior to issuing oil and gas leases. However, this does not accommodate the increased workload in lease administration and in compliance examination. For example, 4,600 assignments are backlogged due to lack of adjudicative capability; in many cases, this is impeding development, since exploratory or developmental work cannot proceed on these lands without the lease assignment. Thousands of miles of seismic trails as well as oil and gas development activities require compliance examination; inadequate monitoring can result in adverse environmental impacts, and adverse public reaction from these activities.

An increase of $800,000 and 27 positions is required to accomplish the expanding oil and gas workload as indicated in the following table. This increase will provide the capability to issue approximately 20,000 leases with the associated environmental assessments, process approximately 1.6 million simultaneous filings, and administer existing leases, with emphasis on eliminating the assignment backlog. The increase will also provide for the purchase of interpretive infrared photographic equipment and flight contracts to identify rehabilitation problems associated with seismic trails. Conventional on-the-ground compliance checks on the existing 20,000 miles of trails in Wyoming alone would require 60 man-years of effort.

	FY 1973	FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1976
Leases issued	13,350	15,000	17,000	20,000
Simultaneous filings (000)	675	1,225	1,500	1,600
Revenues $ millions	$142.6	$199.2	$205	$240

Base capability is already fully committed to maintenance of the existing 94,000 leases, including extensions, assignments, transfers of interest (such as royalty interest), determination of bonding requirements, maintenance of lease accounts, including collection of rents, and compliance and rehabilitation investigations. Considerable effort is also required to maintain oil and gas records used constantly by the public and to respond to general information requests through public contact and correspondence.

In conjunction with the compliance and rehabilitation aspect of the oil and gas leasing program, an increase of $300,000 is required for activities in the Energy Minerals Rehabilitation Inventory and Analysis (EMRIA) Program in support of oil and gas leasing. EMRIA efforts are

directed toward determining the rehabilitation capability of specific sites being considered for leasing for use in development of meaningful lease stipulations to assure effective rehabilitation. These data have particular relevance to reclamation of oil and gas seismic trails. EMRIA is discussed in greater detail on page 27 under the Coal Leasing Program.

(d) Oil Shale Leasing Management FY 1975 $2,025,000 +$400,000 +10 Positions

In FY 1974 the Bureau initiated the Department's prototype oil shale leasing program by holding two lease sales each in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming. Four leases on 20,420 acres were issued; the sites in Wyoming were not leased. The prototype program is designed to stimulate private industry to produce commercial quantities of oil from shale, insure the environmental integrity of the area is maintained, develop methods and technology for the protection of the environment, and develop leasing management expertise for oil shale production. Base capability in the oil shale leasing program is being utilized in administration of these existing leases, particularly in reviewing development plans, monitoring pre-development operations for adequacy of stipulations and compliance, and in title clearance efforts as prerequisite to additional leasing. Efforts will also be directed to preparation of the required annual progress report on the environmental aspects of developing the four prototype leases.

Collection of data relating to rehabilitation potential on lands associated with oil shale development was initiated in FY 1975 through the Energy Minerals Rehabilitation Inventory and Analysis (EMRIA) program. An increase of $400,000 and 10 positions for EMRIA activities in support of the oil shale program is required in FY 1976. Rehabilitation data are needed not only for the sites already leased or potential sites for future leasing but also for lands required for off-site facilities associated with both Federal and private oil shale leases. Approximately 10,000 acres of off-site development will be associated with each prototype lease. Stimulated by the initiation of prototype leasing in Colorado, four private oil shale developments in that State have been announced; these will involve some degree of use of public lands for off-site facilities. Rehabilitation data must be available to insure that adequate and realistic reclamation stipulations are provided to maintain the environmental integrity of these lands. The EMRIA program is discussed in more detail on page 27 under the Coal Leasing Program.

Supportive Functions

Cadastral Survey (+$900,000)

Cadastral surveys in support of accelerated energy resource leasing are required to identify land ownership boundaries and specific tract boundaries and to provide section line control. See page 79 .

(2) Offshore Energy Management FY 1975 $18,342,000
+$22,300,000 +23 positions

In response to the urgent need for increased domestic oil and gas production, the Department of Interior is developing a four-year leasing program designed to identify major new sources of oil and gas on the Outer Continental Shelf. The program is intended to test major frontier areas, since the possibility for significantly increased production from the Gulf of Mexico is limited and the principal opportunities lie in the frontier areas. The proposed program assumes that both industry and government are willing to commit much greater resources to OCS exploration during the next four years than ever before in order to achieve the level of energy self-sufficiency envisioned in Project Independence.

Elimination of basic uncertainties about the impact of OCS operations on the marine environment is the objective of research studies already initiated in the Mississippi, Alabama, Florida (MAFLA) area and to be initiated in FY 1975 in Southern California, South Texas, Mid-Atlantic and the Gulf of Alaska. Specific features of the research are (1) gathering key biological, chemical, geological and physical environmental data (baseline data); (2) monitoring these factors during drilling and production activities; and (3) determining and assessing changes in key indicators of marine flora, fauna, and physical characteristics. The aim of the baseline and monitoring program is to establish a baseline of those critical parameters in the OCS environment which may be affected by oil and gas development activities. Sampling stations will be established in each study area; control stations will be placed outside the leasing areas to differentiate which changes in key indicators are the result of oil and gas operations. The monitoring aspect of the research will cover all aspects of oil and gas activity. Data gathered will aid in determining what, if any, special stipulations should be placed in leases. Data obtained in these studies will be extrapolated to future lease areas within the same general regions with similar characteristics; therefore it may not be necessary that every lease will require intensive evaluation efforts of this nature.

Existing capability in the OCS program is committed to on-going operations of leasing management, including such activities as preparing environmental impact statements and holding associated public hearings, processing lease sales, administering existing leases, analyzing energy resource alternatives and specific OCS resource potential, administering contract studies, and managing OCS pipeline systems. The OCS Leasing Management Program is being monitored under the Department's Management by Objectives program; the FY 1975 objective is to offer lease sales as scheduled and to accommodate the Presidential 10 million acre leasing target for CY 1975.

The five areas to be studied in FY 1975 represent distinct environmental characteristics different from offshore areas previously under lease. Nine additional frontier areas with environmental characteristics different from these five areas are included in the proposed four-year program. Since the baseline studies are designed to accumulate data from two growing seasons, the studies should be initiated a minimum of 18 months prior to a lease sale. Initiation of the studies approximately 18 months prior to the call for nominations is the optimum period because it provides the data in time to be considered in the EIS preparation.

Baseline and Monitoring Studies			
	FY 1975	1976 Minimum	1976 Optimum
	MAFLA	No. Atlantic	Bering-Norton
	So. California	So. Atlantic	Washington-Oregon
	South Texas	Bering Sea (St. George)	
	Mid-Atlantic	No. California	W. Aleutian Shelf
	Gulf of Alaska	Outer Bristol Basin	
		E. Aleutian Shelf	
Funding ($ mil)			
FY 1975	$ 9.7		
FY 1976	$12.0	$17.4	+$(9.0)
Incr.	$ 2.3	$17.4	+$(9.0)

Six of the areas have tentatively been identified for sales through 1977; given the minimum 18 month study requirement, baseline studies must be initiated in these areas in FY 1976. $17.4 million is required for these studies while $2.3 million is required for second year costs of the 5 studies underway in FY 1975; thus a total increase of $19.7 million is required for baseline studies. The remaining three areas have been identified for sales in 1978 which allows time for the optimum study period; if studies in these areas are initiated in FY 1976, they would be completed by the call for nominations and would provide data for use in the EIS's. An additional $9 million not included in this request would be required to initiate these studies in FY 1976.

Recognizing that adequate background information in all areas must be available to be responsive to environmental protection requirements as well as for selection of sites with the greatest potential for development, the Bureau has undertaken intensive literature reviews to gather available environmental and socio-economic data. These data will be consolidated and data gaps identified. Short term (less than two years) field surveys will be initiated as specific critical data gaps are identified. There is a wide variation in cost of field surveys due to the type of data required, and possibilities exist in some instances for partially funding a university project and receiving the benefit of the total effort. As leasing moves into the frontier areas, the urgency of completing these field surveys increases. Only partial funding for field surveys in the

five study areas was provided in the FY 1975 Budget to allow time for completion of the literature reviews and identification of the data gaps. $2.2 million is required to fully fund surveys initiated in FY 1975 and to accelerate the effort to include the six additional frontier areas now being proposed for leasing by mid 1977.

Additional administrative capability is needed in FY 1976 to accommodate the requirement for baseline studies and field surveys in association with accelerated OCS leasing. $400,000 and 23 positions are being requested for this support. Efforts will be directed to designing, reviewing, and awarding contracts with private firms and universities, performing interagency liaison and preparing memoranda of understanding for interagency work; coordinating studies between areas to assure that data being gathered are compatible; and maintaining quality control on contracts.

Minerals Management	FY 1975	FY 1976 Increase	FY 1976 Total
Onshore Minerals Mgmt.	$2,643,000	+ $400,000	$3,043,000
Offshore Minerals Mgmt.	50,000	---	50,000
Total	$2,693,000	+ $400,000	$3,093,000
Permanent Positions	103	+ 14	117

The Bureau's Onshore Minerals Management program deals with minerals such as potassium, sodium, phosphate, and sulphur which are leased under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920; minerals such as gold, silver, bentonite, and mercury which are locatable under the Mining Law of 1872; and common variety materials which are made available through sales and free use permits to public agencies.

The Offshore Minerals Management program will deal initially with leasing sand, gravel, and phosphorite found in large quantities on the Outer Continental Shelf.

(3) Onshore Minerals Management (+$400,000) (+14 positions)

Mineral Patent Processing FY 1975 $821,000 +$200,000 +7 positions

Increasing demands for minerals expertise in such priority programs as land use planning and accelerated energy leasing have resulted in effort being shifted from the traditional non-energy mineral workload. A sizeable casework backlog has thus developed. For example 369 patent applications (each involving an average of 10 mining claims) were awaiting processing at the end of FY 1974; assuming four man-months per application, 123 positions would be required for processing these applications. Similar backlogs exist in cases requiring examinations to determine mining claim validity (561 cases) and in mineral survey requests (221 requests). The total backlog existing at the end of FY 1974 equals 300 man-years of effort. Since BLM is required under

provisions of the Mining Law of 1872 to process these applications, such a backlog is unacceptable in terms of fulfilling our management and mandatory public service responsibilities.

$200,000 and 7 positions are required to process approximately 65 mineral patent applications (34 for bentonite) covering 17,800 acres. A 3 year moratorium on processing patent applications for bentonite pending a determination as to the status of bentonite as a leasable or locatable mineral resulted in a backlog of 34 bentonite applications covering 13,140 acres in Wyoming. The state is now experiencing increased numbers of patent applications for both uranium and bentonite and anticipates over 5,000 acres of patent applications annually. In many instances, our failure to process these applications in a timely manner impedes development of the mineral because the companies generally must own the land to secure required financing. Since over 30 percent of the Wyoming bentonite is used as drilling mud in the development of oil and gas wells, it is important that this backlog be eliminated and the future applications processed on a current basis.

Mineral Leasing Management FY 1975 $1,002,000 No Change

This program consists of issuing and administering permits and leases under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 for such minerals as potassium, phosphate, sulphur, etc. Approximately 2,000 leases, permits, and assignments are processed annually; effort is also directed to maintenance of minerals records which are used regularly by the public, to responses to requests for general program information, and to maintenance of lease accounts, including collection of rents. A major resource evaluation of phosphate deposits by the U.S. Geological Survey may result in increased activities related to phosphate in FY 1976 and beyond.

Material Sales Management FY 1975 $820,000 +$200,000 +7 positions

As the requirements for minerals expertise in energy leasing and land use planning increase, minerals capability in the non-energy minerals programs is being shifted. With regard to material sales, BLM does not have the capability to initiate a program to adequately utilize the aggregate and building stone resources on National Resource Lands to meet the existing demand. In several states, NRL material sales provide a major source of material for highway construction and maintenance. In many cases, mineral trespass is being committed as it is the most expedient method to obtain aggregate or stone. This indiscriminate use usually ignores the environmental consequences of the operations, and surface damage results. In addition, several hundred thousand dollars is lost annually in the value of the materials themselves and in revenues that would have accrued from the sale of the materials. $200,000 and 7 positions are requested to process 50 material sales, including preparation of environmental analyses preliminary to the sales, and to process 20 trespass cases. Since much of the sand and gravel involved in these sales is used for highway construction and maintenance, it is important that this additional capability be provided.

(4) Offshore Minerals Management FY 1975 $50,000 No Change

Recent industry interest in developing hard minerals on the OCS has prompted the writing of proposed amendments to current leasing and operating regulations. The proposed amendments to the regulations would authorize leasing of all minerals on the OCS other than oil and gas, sulphur and salt. However, it appears that in the near future only sand and gravel and phosphorite (in addition to oil and gas) have significant economic potential on the OCS of the U.S. If leasing if permitted, it is estimated that production of sand and gravel from the OCS could reach 40 million short tons or more per year in ten years. (1971 U.S. production amounted to 987 million short tons.) A draft Environmental Impact Statement on the proposed regulations was published and comments are being received. Current scheduling calls for the regulations to go to final rulemaking and the final EIS to be published in late FY 1975. A prototype competitive leasing program is under consideration and may be provided for in the regulations. The FY 1975 base of $50,000 will be available to at least partially support this effort, but exact cost requirements are unknown at this time.

(5) Lands and Realty

	FY 1975	($000) FY 1976 Increase	FY 1976 Total
Lands Records, Management & Improvement	6,820	---	6,820
Lands Casework	25,574	+ 2,038	27,612
Total	32,394	+ 2,038	34,432
Positions	879	+ 155	1,034

This category provides for maintenance of public records in thirteen offices, issuance of public land status and information about the public land and mineral laws, and the processing of lands and minerals applications (casework) for other Federal agencies, state and local governments, and private individuals. These activities include field examination, classification, and issuance of land use decisions, leases, permits, and rights-of-way.

Lands Records Management and Improvement FY 1975 $6,820,000 No Change

This is basically the operation of 13 offices that are responsible for: maintaining and improving public land records; providing public land and mineral status and information on public land laws and regulations; processing land and mineral applications; conducting sales of lands and minerals resources; issuance of various leases and permits; and periodic collection of rentals and royalties. Work on construction of new land status records in each State Office for replacing original documents as well as preservation of field survey notes continues within the California State Office and is scheduled to be completed within the next 24 months. This records improvement function is microfilming original documents and field survey notes (many over 100 years old) that are used in daily land office operations.

Lands Casework (FY 1975 $25,574,000) (+$2,038,000) (+155 Positions)

	FY 1975 Base	FY 1976 Increase	FY 1976 Total
Energy Related	$16,384	+$1,038	$17,422
Non-Energy Related	9,190	+ 1,000	10,190
Total	25,574	+ 2,038	27,612
Positions	578	+ 155	733

Lands casework consists of two components--energy related and non-energy related. The distinction is made to identify major project casework primarily concerned with development and transmission of energy. The non-energy component is concerned with the traditional BLM responsibility of other land transfers and the issuance of permits. A significant portion of this work is related to Alaska Native Claims.

Energy Related FY 1975 $16,384,000 +$1,038,000 + 100 Positions

This portion of lands casework seeks to identify the major energy related cases such as Trans-Alaska Pipeline, transport of Arctic Gas and Non-Bureau Energy Initiatives (NBEI). NBEI identifies the hundreds of private sector initiatives promoting energy development and using public lands for plant sites and associated pipelines, utility lines, water projects, and railroads, which because of the magnitude of public lands involved, require BLM action.

The table below explains the net increase of $1,038,000. This results from shifting $2,500,000 from the Arctic Gas effort and applying that amount to Non-Bureau Energy Initiatives. It also illustrates that funding for the Trans-Alaska Pipeline project is sufficient through FY 1976.

	FY 1975	($000) FY 1976 Change	FY 1976 Total
TAPS	$ 8,784	---	$ 8,784
Arctic Gas	3,500	-$2,500	1,000
Other NBEI	4,100	+ 3,538	7,638
Total Energy Related	16,384	+ 1,038	17,422

Though our current estimates indicate a completion of the major EIS work on the Arctic Gas project in FY 1975, uncertainties related to eventual permit stipulations, start of construction, monitoring programs, etc., may possibly preclude reprogramming in the manner described above. In the event that shifting of funds from Arctic Gas is not possible, additional funds for other NBEI will be an absolute necessity.

The Trans-Alaska Pipeline project was launched with the granting of the rights-of-way permit in November 1973; construction of the pipeline has begun and is scheduled to be completed in 1977. Funding of continuing construction monitoring has been provided.

Work on the Transport of Arctic Gas project began in response to receipt of right-of-way applications to transport natural gas from the Arctic Circle to Canada and the lower 48 States. Work on the multi-faceted EIS is underway and is expected to be completed within the funding provided.

Non-Bureau energy related projects represent an uncontrollable public demand workload. This factor is significant because it is virtually impossible to plan funding on a long-term basis. The very nature of the competitive aspects of energy development by the private sector precludes knowing in advance in any systematic or orderly way, what the private sector plans to do, when and where. Because of the emphasis

toward self-sufficiency in energy, and because sizeable amounts of private capital are involved, it is BLM's policy to process these initiatives as promptly and completely as funds and manpower permit. All major projects require preliminary investigations which include alternate site analysis; processing applications for rights-of-way and special land use permits; preparation of written environmental analysis records (EAR), or environmental impact statements (EIS) where required; appraisal and reappraisal of fair market value; and construction supervision to insure compliance with stipulations, routing and other mitigating measures.

FY 1975 funds of $4.1 million are being utilized in full involvement in adjudication, processing of applications, preparation of EAR's and EIS's, appraisal on 77 major Non-Bureau initiatives, and conduct of the utility corridor study as mandated by Congress in P.L. 93-153 of November 16, 1973.

Currently known and identified projects which will require full or partial BLM involvement during FY 1976 include:

	35	power plant project complexes (including 4 nuclear plants)
	29	power transmission lines (mostly interstate, ranging from 50-800 miles)
	8	oil and gas pipelines and coal slurry lines
	6	coal gasification project complexes
	7	railroads
	5	industrial reservoirs
Total	90	major initiatives

Grouping water pipelines and storage reservoirs proposals into other major power project complexes has reduced the number of active projects. A number of projects have been dropped from active consideration, and a number of new projects recently surfaced have been added. A major factor in the increased cost estimates for FY 1976 on continuing projects (those on which some work had begun in FY 1975) is that the workload has shifted from the preliminary analysis-initial investigation phase to full scale work on environmental impact analysis, and permit issuance. Depending upon the complexity of these projects, a single EIS can cost upwards of $400,000 based upon experience with prior projects.

The workload of these major energy initiatives is spread throughout all the western states, Alaska, and a number of connecting midwestern and eastern states requiring manpower and extensive travel throughout the whole BLM organization.

Failure to have the capacity to respond to requests from the energy based industries for rights-of-way and permits will have a marked influence on the speed with which new energy sources are made available to the consumer. Delay can also cost the industries large sums of money in idle facilities, equipment and resources which will ultimately

be passed on to the consuming public. BLM's inability to respond in a timely manner can even aggravate the impact of energy development on local communities by forcing a series of industrial activities into a much shorter timeframe, requiring a larger initial workforce, and overtaxing limited community public services.

Passage of the amendments to the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 mandated the recovery of costs incurred by the government on all oil and gas pipeline projects. The Department has published proposed regulations to recover all costs to the government associated with the processing of all rights-of-way applications under this program.

Non-Energy Related	FY 1975	$9,190,000	+$1,000,000	+55 Positions

Accelerated public use and demand for resources over the past several years have intensified management requirements, and are adding significantly to continuing workload in traditional Bureau programs. As a result, land use casework backlog has been increasing steadily during the past years. Energy related casework, though somewhat behind schedule, has resulted in manpower being shifted from non-energy related casework to the higher priority projects in the energy related area.

The backlog in lands cases has increased as follows:

12,173 cases at end of FY 1971 to 18,595 cases at end of FY 1972	+ 52.8%
18,178 cases at end of FY 1973	- 2.3%
19,776 cases at end of FY 1974	+ 8.8%

They consisted primarily of the following types: (June 30, 1974)

Homesteads	436	Non-Mineral Permits	659
Native Allotments	7,377	Rights-of-Way	2,732
T&M, Homesites, etc.	798	Public Sales	1,061
State Grants	1,847	Exchanges	331
Desert Land	1,223	Withdrawals & Reservations	518
Recreation & Public Purposes	614	Revocations & Restorations	440
Small Tracts	357	Other	1,383
		Total	19,776

Processing of rights-of-way applications for most pipelines not connected with major energy projects, low voltage (less than 115KV) distribution lines, telephone lines, and communication sites is included with the non-energy related casework. An indication of the R/W workload trend in the developing West is indicated below.

	Rights-of-Way Processed	Rights-of-Way Pending Action at end of	% Annual Change
FY 1971	2,932	1,869	---
FY 1972	3,447	2,275	+ 21%
FY 1973	3,512	2,180	- 04%
FY 1974	6,880	2,732	+ 25%

In FY 1975, the work which will be accomplished includes 4,000 transfers, 4,000 leases and permits, which include environmental analyses for each action, and 5,000 compliance checks for a total of 13,000 case actions.

In FY 1976, the objective related to the program increase is to reduce the non-energy land use case backlog by an additional 1,500 cases made up as follows:

- 250 desert land cases in Idaho
- 500 rights-of-way in all States with emphasis in California, Colorado, Nevada
- 300 State grants in Utah (Non-oil shale type) and Alaska
- 250 of various types of cases such as R&PP, exchanges, withdrawals, revocations and sales in all states
- 200 Native Allotments, Trade and Manufacturing sites, Homesites, etc. in Alaska

Using a carryover of 3,500 cases per year as a pipeline basis, it would require a 10-12 year period with the requested increase capability to reduce the current backlog of 19,776 (as of 6/30/74) to a pipeline basis.

A manpower increase of 55 permanent positions at a cost of $1,000,000 is required to be able to carry out the accomplishment stated above.

(6) Range Management

	FY 1975	($000) FY 1976 Increase	FY 1976 Total
Intensive Management	$10,795	---	$10,795
Custodial Management	4,633	---	4,633
Wild Horses & Burros	1,000	1,000	2,000
Total MLR	$16,428	$1,000	$17,428
Positions	477	+20	497

Supportive Functions from Other Appropriations/Activities

Range Improvements:

Intensive Management	3,308	1,873	5,181
Custodial Management	879	0	879
Wild Horse & Burros	0	0	0
Total R.I.	4,187	1,873	6,060
Positions	46	+ 16	62
	======	======	======
TOTAL RANGE PROGRAM	$20,615	$2,873	$23,488
TOTAL POSITIONS	523	+ 36	559

The Range Management Program consists of two range management components - Intensive Management, and Custodial Management. The objectives of this program are to rehabilitate National Resource Lands, and to stabilize the livestock industry as prescribed by the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934. Accomplishment of these objectives as well as stabilizing public rangeland soil and watersheds is accomplished through manipulation of domestic livestock grazing in combination with intensive management practices and installation of facilitating projects. The third component of the program is the protection, control, and management of wild horses and burros in accordance with P.L. 92-195, the Wild Horse and Burro Act.

Intensive Management FY 1975 $10,795,000 No Change

In the earlier days following passage of the Taylor Grazing Act, grazing management consisted of issuing grazing licenses with minimal planning, control, supervision, and evaluation of conditions. During 1950-1960, BLM began a program to bring grazing use into balance with the carrying capacity of the land and accomplished some slowdown in the rate of decline in condition of the ranges. It did not, however, stop the general downward trend. In 1964 the Allotment Management Plan (AMP) program was launched, and has proven successful in serving the need of wildlife, watershed, and recreation as well as stabilizing livestock use. Some of the earlier work needs updating and revision to bring it up to contemporary quality standards.

An estimated 133 million acres require treatment through implementation of about 6,910 AMP's. Another 7 million acres are not susceptible of intensive management, due to size of tracts and ownership patterns which often isolate public land, but are grazed and require custodial management and supervision. By the end of FY 1975, about 1,054 plans, or 15% of the total need, will be in operation on 25 million acres. Over 215 additional plans have been developed but not implemented due to insufficient capability. Most include a commitment of complementary private funds on the part of the livestock operator.

Allotment Management Plan
Requirement

Total No. AMP's required	6,910	133 million acres
AMP's implemented as of 6/30/74	1,054	25 million acres
AMP's remaining	5,856	108 million acres
AMP's planned but not implemented	215	7 million acres
Area not suitable for AMP's (Custodial Management area)	---	7 million acres
Total grazing area		140 million acres

Of the total grazing area, about 102 million acres of public land are in only fair or poorer condition. This area greatly exceeds all the land owned by the National Park Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, AEC, Bureau of Reclamation, Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Departments of Defense and Transportation combined, As a result, nearly 60% of all major stream sediment loads in the 11 western states are contributed by public land. Over 40 million acres of valuable big game habitat and 40% of the 17,000 miles of fishing streams are in unsatisfactory condition as a result of vegetative depletion and accelerated erosion.

Rangeland Conditions
(Ac. in millions)

Biome Type	Total Grazing Area (Million Ac.)	Declining Condition Million Ac.	%	Fair or poorer Condition Million	%
Grassland	18.1	2.7	15	15.2	84
Desert	90.5	13.4	15	57.9	64
Woodland	29.8	4.2	14	20.0	67
Forest	10.6	1.4	13	8.6	81
	149.0*	21.7		101.7	

* Approximately 9 million acres that are presently grazed will be removed from availability as unsuitable for grazing.

Livestock grazing can be a tool for restoring and maintaining a quality rangeland environment, and since it is the most universal use of the public lands, grazing is one of the most important factors in managing the basic soil and water resource. Without intensive management, rangeland conditions will continue to deteriorate at an estimated 25% decline in production in the next 25 years. That decline means steadily worsening soil stability and water quality conditions. It could also mean an accumulated loss of $60 million in grazing receipts over the 25 years.

The Senate Appropriations Committee Report on the FY 1975 Budget noted that ".. The Committee... is aware of the total... provided in the bill is grossly inadequate. Range conditions are deteriorating at an alarming rate, and Budget estimates repeatedly do not meet the Federal responsibility in this area".

A recent field evaluation of rangeland condition and use in Nevada is indicative of grazing conditions in significant portions of the West. The report was prepared by a team of resource specialists including range, watershed, wildlife, and recreation expertise, and makes several recommendations for positive action. Those recommendations which can be accommodated internally without increased capability are already being considered and implemented. They include such actions as (a) readjustment of grazing privileges to balance use with capability, (b) apportionment of forage requirements for wildlife and for wild horses and burros on a more equitable basis, and (c) adjustment and enforcement of seasonal grazing according to needs of the vegetation. Other actions, however, will require increased capability to accomplish, (a) increased supervision of range use including compliance with established AMP's, (b) increased livestock trespass control, (c) classification of ranges for use by types of domestic livestock.

In addition, the 1974 Western Governors Conference focused its attention on the public land situation and concluded that rehabilitation was essential. Senate and House hearings on the National Resource Lands Management Act have also focused on this subject.

BLM's most successful means of bringing about intensive management of western rangelands is the development and implementation of Allotment Management Plans. AMP's use the principles of rest and rotation management to stabilize the soil mantle and increase production. The 3.4 million cattle and 5.6 million sheep authorized on public land consume 9.9 billion pounds of forage, a level sufficient to produce enough red meat to feed 4 million people annually. Bringing all suitable grazing land under intensive management could increase that production by as much as 35%

Base program capability will continue for supervision and evaluation of existing AMP's on 25 million acres to ensure objectives are being met, and to identify modifications where necessary. Maintenance of existing facilities is an on-going need and is becoming more difficult to accommodate owing to inflationary costs of manpower and equipment.

Cooperative efforts with livestock operators and other agencies, particularly state fish and game departments, will continue in developing plans to be implemented in the future. Applications for transfers of grazing qualifications and dependent property surveys under Section 7 of the Taylor Grazing Act, and requests for changes in classes of livestock will necessarily continue in light of the economic stress placed on today's agricultural markets.

In conjunction with the base MLR capability for supervision and maintenance, the anticipated increase in the Range Improvement Appropriation will allow implementation of 32 additional AMP's covering 700,000 acres in critical declining condition.

Custodial Management	FY 1975	$4,633,000	No Change

About 7 million acres of the public land suitable for grazing are not susceptible of intensive management through AMP's. The lands are often small tracts that occur in scattered ownership patterns in which the public is the minority landowner. Leased parcels are often not contiguous with the lessee's private land holdings and therefore do not comprise a manageable unit. Other areas are termed ephemeral ranges in that grazing use is dictated entirely by rainfall. The lands, mainly in the arid southwest, may be unusuable in one year, and produce heavy forage growth in the next, depending on moisture. These lands are not suitable for planned year-round management. In addition, 108 million acres suitable for intensive management, but not yet under AMP's constitute a major custodial workload until all needed AMP's are operable.

Workload in the custodial program is continuous due to the administrative responsibility for issuing licenses and leases, crossing permits, and other authorizations. Control of unauthorized use is also of priority concern and is difficult to achieve due to the scattered and isolated nature of the lands. Demands for increased use on these areas is also felt as a result of the movement away from expensive feedlot operations.

The proposed program will allow continued issuance and administration of 24,000 grazing licenses and leases annually authorizing use of about 13 million AUM's (animal unit months) of forage for 22,000 operators. It will also allow continued supervision and custodial management of the 7 million acres of scattered lands under this program, and of the 108 million acres not yet under AMP's. This latter workload will continue until all necessary AMP's are implemented.

Wild Horses and Burros	FY 1975	$1,000,000	+$1,000,000	+20 Positions

A recent item added to BLM's growing responsibilities is the passage of P.L. 92-195, the Wild Horse and Burro Act. In response to the Act, BLM will manage wild and free roaming horses and burros as a component of the range ecosystem in conjunction with other resource values on the public lands. The specific goal is to attain protection, management, and control of wild horses and burros in accordance with the Act by 1980.

As of January, 1974, there were an estimated 43,000 horses and 15,000 burros using National Resource Lands. As of the same date, BLM had received 1,661 claims for 17,288 animals. There is no indication of the validity of the claims at this time, and careful, time consuming adjudication of the claims will be necessary. The possibility of litigation could lengthen the adjudication process appreciably. Claiming requires publication of claims, public meetings and hearings which BLM must attend, close cooperation with state and local brand inspectors and final adjudication of claims.

Capture of the horses is an exasperating and nearly impossible task. Without the use of mechanized equipment, particularly aircraft, a wild horse roundup is exhausting and nearly always futile. Recently in Wyoming a professional horse wrangler and 5 riders with 25 saddle horses was contracted to gather 150 horses. After six days they had captured three, one of which was a colt; the men and domestic horses were toally exhausted and the project had to be abandoned. Removal of unclaimed horses from private lands is the responsibility of BLM as provided in the Act. While not yet a management problem, any requests for this service will have very significant impacts on the Budget Estimate and will effectively eliminate all other work if it becomes a widespread workload.

Management in terms of habitat improvement and population control is a necessary workload if the terms of the Act are to be met. Horses and burros are presently multiplying at an estimated rate of 20-30% per year and in some areas are already depleting available range. Increased numbers not only affect wildlife through competition for feed and water, but become detrimental to the horses themselves as populations exceed carrying capacities. Experience with existing horse ranges in Nevada and Montana indicates removal of excess numbers will be difficult and time consuming responsibility to discharge.

The proposed program provides capability for an adequate protection and enforcement program for the present population of horses and burros but will not allow necessary management and control. It will fund necessary inventories prerequisite to management planning, and about 1/3 of the eighteen Herd Management Area Plans now estimated to be required. Some modification of AMP's can be accomplished where necessary. Interim removal of excess numbers of horses will be undertaken where damage is demonstrated or habitat conditions have become critical. Numbers will not be reduced to a level lower than the 1971 population.

Specially, the FY 1976 increase will provide for:

- Inventory 25 million acres of public land for populations, horse use areas, habitat conditions, and potential for continued horse use ($650,000)
- Develop and initiate implementation of 6 HMAP's ($80,000)
- AMP modification ($70,000)
- Removal of excess numbers ($100,000)
- Protection, enforcement ($100,000)

(7) Timber Management and Development

($000)

	FY 1975	Increase FY 1975 Decrease	FY 1976 Total
Public Domain	4,944	+ $1,700	6,644
Western Oregon	3,730	- 1,700	2,030
Total MLR	8,674	0	8,674
Positions	371		371
Supportive Functions From Other Appropriations/Activities			
PLDR&T (P.D.) (Obligations)	1,800	3,100	4,900
Forest Function in Other Appropriations			
O&C Fund 1/	(29,250)	(+3,540)	(32,790)
Road Construction	9,825	+ 655	10,480
Protection, Development, Management	14,535	+2,235	16,770
Road Maintenance	4,890	+ 650	5,540
Public Land Admin. Act (PLAA)	2,000	—	2,000
Total BLM Forest Management	41,724	+ 6,640	48,364

1/ BLM Obligation program only. Does not include USFS FY 1976 program of $3.8 million.

The United States has not been self-sufficient in wood for 50 years, and dependence on foreign timber is growing. In 1971, wood-product imports hit a record of 2.7 billion cubic feet. The same year, the U.S. exported 1.2 billion cubic feet of lumber and wood products. The net result; this country counted on foreign sources for 11% of its wood needs.

The housing Act of 1968 established a 10-year goal of 26 million new and rehabilitated housing units, an average of 2.6 million units per year. Housing is the single largest consumer of wood products, and increased demand for wood building material is expected between now and the year 2000.

The total Management of Land and Resources (MLR) appropriation for the MLR forestry program in FY 1976 has no net change in funding. The FY 1976 public domain (PD) has an increase of $1,700,000 and +43 positions with a like decrease in this appropriation for forest management in western Oregon. This shift to the PD forestry program will provide 150 million bd. ft. on a sustained annual basis and a long-term improvement of the level and quality of forestry management on National Resource Lands outside western Oregon. The corresponding decrease in management of western Oregon forests, in this appropriation will be offset by an increase in the Forest Development, Protection, and Management activity of the O&C Grant Lands appropriation which is made possible by increasing timber receipts from O&C forest lands in western Oregon in fiscal years 1974, 1975, and 1976.

Western Oregon	FY 1975 $3,730,000	- 1,700,000	- 43 Positions

The remaining MLR fund support for western Oregon will be included with the O&C fund capability to manage the intermingled O&C, Coos Bay Wagon Road and public domain lands in this area. These lands, managed under intensive management practices, are producing timber at a maximum sustained yield of 1.172 billion board feet. See page 151 for the O&C Fund program description of the BLM forest management program in western Oregon.

Public Domain	FY 1975 $4,944,000	+ 1,700,000	+ 43 Positions

The public domain forest lands, exclusive of western Oregon and Alaska, include approximately 2 million acres of commercial forest lands, and about 23 million acres of woodlands, Management of these lands has been largely custodial. Timber sales have been limited. Management for protection and enhancing the forest land environment has also been unsatisfactory. There is a capacity for increased production, but only through more intensive management.

As a basis for an intensive management program, a seven state area is now being reinventoried; forest resource, multiple use, and environmental factors studied, and new forest management plans will be developed for public review. The reinventory started in FY 1972 and will be completed in FY 1976. The intensive management plan will be completed in FY 1977.

The public domain forestry program for FY 1975 will respond to the National increase demand for wood products by (1) offering 150 million board feet of timber, of which 100 million bd. ft. is offered on a one-time basis; (2) continuing forest inventory on NRL; (3) reforesting 2,000 acres of forest lands, and; (4) pre-commercial thinnings on 1,100 acres of forest lands.

Requested FY 1976 increases will provide capability to (1) reforest 3,560 acres; (2) make pre-commercial thinnings on 5,120 acres; (3) make stand conversions on 1,620 acres; (4) survey and design roads that are needed to acquire 138 easements; and (5) survey and design 97 miles for road construction. These actions are necessary to attain an annual sustained yield timber harvest of 150 million board feet.

	P.D. Forest Program	
	FY 1975	FY 1976
Timber to be Offered (MM bd. ft)	150	150
Reforest (Acres)	2,000	3,560
Precommercial Thinning (Acres)	1,000	5,120
Stand Conversion (Acres)	-	1,620
S&D for Easement Acquisition (No.)	-	138
S&D for Road Construction (Miles)	-	97

These actions in FY 1976 will establish a basis for more intensive management of our public domain forests so that they properly contribute to the Nation's domestic wood supply. They will also provide for the long-term productivity of BLM commercial timberlands.

Other Supportive Functions

In support of the forestry program, PLDR&T funds will provide for construction of 120 miles of roads, reconstruction of 145 miles of roads, and acquisition of 240 easements. See page 131.

Cadastral funds will provide for survey of 80 miles of line and setting 268 survey monuments. See page 79 .

(8) Recreation Management

	($000) FY 1975	($000) FY 1976 (+) Increase (-) Decrease	($000) FY 1976 Total
Intensive Use	$3,417	+$2,000	~~$5,717~~ 5,417
Extensive Use	500	+ -0-	500
Cultural Enhancement	480	300	780
Total MLR	4,397	+ 2,300	6,697
Positions	141	+ 71	212
Supportive Functions from Other Appropriations/Activities			
C&M	(3,230)	+(2,912)	(6,142)
Recreation Construction			
Intensive Use	1,013	+ 1,612	2,625
Recreation Maintenance			
Intensive Use	1,527	+ 200	1,727
Extensive Use	620	---	620
Cultural Protection	70	+ 1,100	1,170
Recreation Development Operations	242	+ 58	300
PLDR&T (Obligations)	1,300	- 460	840
Recreation Functions in Other Appropriations			
O&C (BLM Obligation Program)	(1,250)	- (150)	(1,100)
Construction	500	- 200	300
Maintenance	750	+ 50	800
Total Recreation Management Program	10,419	+ 4,660	15,079

The Bureau's recreation management responsibilities rank high among resource management priorities. Recreation related legislation, Executive and Secretarial Order mandates have created one of the largest unmet workloads within the Bureau. These mandates have recognized the impact of expanding populations, requirements for recreation pursuits, and irreversible commitments of land to the production and transmission of water, energy and other commodities. Complex demands on natural resources are forcing decisions to be made before all resource values are fully considered. Commitments, especially in the production and delivery of energy, provides a sense of urgency now to recognize management responsibilities and public demand for other uses. This is especially true of recreation where

population expansion as a result of energy development will increase many fold the recreational pressure on NRL's.

Under the concept of total resource management, the goal of the Bureau's recreation resource program is to manage recreation resources on the NRL's in a manner as to assure continued availability to the public of a variety of outdoor recreation opportunities commensurate with resource capabilities and public needs.

The outdoor recreation components proposed in this budget increase identify a program to meet BLM's minimum responsibilities of resource protection and related recreation visitor management. They do not comprise an expansionary program designed to create demand and develop opportunities. Rather, they are responsive to existing critical situations and specific mandates. Public lands have been discovered. The problems and resource values occurring on them are equal to those of other jurisdictions and require comparable attention. Recreation use on NRL's must be managed and the affected resources afforded the protection they require to remain a national asset.

Executive and Legislative requirements directly affecting BLM's recreation program include:

- E.O. 11593 - Enhancement of the Cultural Environment
- E.O. 11644 - Off-Road Vehicle Management
- Antiquities Act (1906)
- Historic Preservation Act (PL 89-665, 1965)
- Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (PL 90-542, 1968)
- National Trails Systems Act (PL 90-543, 1968)
- King Range National Conservation Area Act (PL 91-476, 1970)

For purposes of Budget Estimate presentation the recreation management program is shown in three separate program components -- Intensive Use, Extensive Use, and Cultural Enhancement.

Intensive Use is related to a specific site, project, or identifiable areas. These would include ORV use areas, river and trail systems, primitive areas, and special areas.

Extensive Use is related to areas that are not oriented to concentrated recreational use or to a site or project. It includes recreational use covering vast areas of NRL's.

Cultural Enhancement is related to the management of sites containing significant prehistoric, historic, and neohistoric values.

Intensive Use (FY 1975 $3,417,000)(+$2,000,000) (+67 positions)

This budget proposal addresses itself to urgent conditions pertaining to intensive use management.

- The Bureau manages 6 million acres of NRL within a 40 mile radius of the major population centers of the U.S. Within a 3 hour drive, 66 million acres of NRL's are available to major urban centers where population exceeds 35 million.

- Visitor days on these lands have increased from 9 million in 1964 to an estimated 55 million in 1974. 80 million visitors are expected by 1980.

- By the year 2000, the population of the United States is expected to double; the demand for recreation is expected to more than triple.

The intensive use management component is made up of various programs. These programs (ORV, Rivers and Trails, Primitive, and California Desert) and how they relate to the FY 1976 budget proposal are discussed separately.

Off-Road Vehicle Management 1/ FY 1975 $600,000 +$1,300,000 +40 Positions

Off-road vehicle use has and is causing concern nationwide. The National Resource Lands are receiving more of this use than other types of Federal lands. E.O. 11644 requires designating and managing areas and trails to be either open, restricted, or closed to ORV use. This order required public land managing agencies to issue regulations to control and manage ORV use. It also directs public participation prior to area designation, requires marking ORV use boundaries, and issuance of maps and brochures clearly describing the conditions of use. The Bureau has issued these regulations in compliance with the E.O., but additional manpower capability and effort is needed to control and manage the increasing ORV use.

The following facts are pertinent to the ORV program and relate to the urgency of this budget proposal.

- The dramatic increase in the use of trail bikes and other off-road vehicles has made practically all NRL's accessible to the public.

- Scars on the landscape caused by ORV tracks and subsequent erosion will have long-term impacts.

- Four million off-road vehicles resulting in 12 million visitor days have tremendous resource destruction potential on public lands each year. ORV events with 200 to 2,000 participants are common.

- During 1972, over 200 recreation related deaths and over 2,000 serious injuries occurred. Most were associated with ORV use.

- The continually increasing ORV use is expected to have a large associated workload of use supervision and enforcement.

The ORV program management goal is to manage ORV use to protect NRL's, promote the safety of all users, and minimize conflicts among the

1/ Not including California Desert

various users by controlling and directing the use of ORV's.

FY 1975 ORV operations will: (1) identify and designate open, closed, and restricted areas for ORV management, (2) issue ORV permits and monitor ORV events, and (3) increase the ORV Ranger program.

Specific goals for FY 1976 ORV program increase proposal is to further evaluate and determine what areas are to be either open, closed, or restricted, prepare ORV management plans on areas receiving the greatest ORV use, and monitor ORV events. This must be done if BLM is to take on its responsibility for controlling and managing ORV use.

To prevent and reduce resource losses caused by unmanaged ORV use, FY 1976 requested increase will provide for the preparation and implementation of 27 ORV management plans, monitoring of 126 ORV events, designation and marking of boundaries on 14 million acres, and management of an additional 2 million visitor days of ORV use.

Program Output Summary Table for ORV's (outside of California Desert)

Item	FY 1975 Program	Increase	FY 1976 Total Program
ORV Management Plans	11	27	38
ORV Events Monitored	105	126	231
Designate Areas & Mark Boundaries	-0-	14 mil. ac.	14 mil. ac.
Slup's Issued	326	174	500
Managed ORV Visitor Use Days	-0-	2 mil.	2 mil.

Rivers and Trails Management FY 1975 $450,000 +$200,000 +6 positions

This program is intended to preserve, protect, and manage selected rivers and trails in National systems as called for in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and the National Trails System Act. Delays have been encountered in evaluating the suitability and determining the management requirements for rivers and trails named in the Acts. As a result, changing land uses that are incompatible with National Trail and River systems are occurring before evaluation can be made to comply with the intent of Congress. The following charts show rivers and trails on NRL's with significant values that must be evaluated and considered for inclusion into the National Systems before changing uses occur and existing values are destroyed, thus eliminating the choice that exists today.

Rivers	Number	Miles on NRL's
Designated Wild & Scenic Rivers	2	135
Rio Grande (New Mexico)		(50)
Rogue (Oregon)		(85)

Legislative Study Rivers	4	495
Upper Missouri (Montana)		(125)
Bruneau (Idaho)		(125)
Salmon (Idaho)		(240)
Illinois (Oregon)		(5)
Potential Wild, Scenic & Recreation Rivers	75	5,400
Total	81	Est. 6,000

Trails	Miles on NRL's	Total Miles
Oregon Trail	300	2,100
Continental Divide	309	3,100
Santa Fe	30	900
Pacific Crest	137	2,600
Mormon Battalion	142	1,100
Lewis & Clark	200	3,700
Pony Express	650	2,500
Escalante	400	1,700
Alaska Gold Rush	3,000	3,000
Total	5,168	Est. 22,700

In addition to the trails listed, it is estimated that there are 3,600 miles of additional scenic and recreation trails on NRL's.

The Bureau's Rivers and Trails program for FY 1975 is directed towards completion of a management plan for the Rogue River; completion of studies and recommendations on three sections of study rivers identified in the Wild Scenic River System Act--the Upper Missouri in Montana and the Salmon and Bruneau in Idaho; and input to finalizing additional legislation on the Deschute River in Oregon, to add it to the National System. A management plan will be started for the Pacific Crest Trail in cooperation with USFS, and in preparation for the Bicentennial celebration planning effort will be initiated on the Pony Express, Escalante, and Oregon Historic Trails.

Requested increases for the FY 1976 Rivers and Trails program proposal will: develop detailed plans for land acquisition and trail and supporting facility development for the Lewis & Clark Trail in cooperation with the USFS; provide planning for the Lewis & Clark (Montana) and Merced (California) trails; and complete detailed management plans for the Salmon, Bruneau, Deschutes, and Missouri Rivers. It will also provide for additional manpower to manage the Rio Grande visitor center complex in support of this nationally recognized area. Work on the Bicentennial trails will continue to completion in FY 1976.

Program Output Summary Table for Rivers and Trails

Item	FY 1975 Program	Increase	FY 1976 Total Program
River Mgmt. Plans	1	4	5
River Studies	3	2	5
Trail Mgmt. Plans	1	2	3

Primitive Areas FY 1975 $267,000 +$100,000 +5 positions

Pressures for development of natural resources and increased recreational pressures have brought about an awareness of a rapidly decreasing primitive or untouched land base. Changing land uses that are incompatible with primitive area management are occurring on NRL's before evaluations can be made to determine the significance of these primitive values and how they should be considered in the total resource program. There are potential primitive values on NRL's and these areas should be managed for this use. The following is a table showing the magnitude of primitive areas on NRL's.

	Number	Acres
Designated Primitive Areas	7	164,000
Aravaipa Canyon (Arizona)		(5,580)
Paria Canyon (Arizona)		(27,515)
Dark Canyon (Utah)		(57,248)
Grand Gulch (Utah)		(24,080)
Humbug Spires (Montana)		(7,041)
Beartrap Canyon (Montana)		(2,761)
Powderhorn (Colorado)		(40,400)
Primitive Areas Waiting Designation	31	1,640,000
Potential Primitive Areas Identified	75	(each area contains 5,000 or more acres)

During FY 1975, five areas will have EAR's/EIS's completed and will likely be designated as components of the primitive area system. These are: Centennial Mountain - Montana, Coanan Mountain - Utah, Scab Creek - Wyoming, Owyhee Mountain - Idaho, and Organ Mountain, New Mexico. As the Bureau's planning progresses it is expected that additional potential primitive areas will be identified for possible designation.

The FY 1976 objective for this program is to protect and manage the unique natural values within two established primitive areas Aravaipa Canyon - Arizona, and Powderhorn - Colorado. Aravaipa Canyon is now experiencing the pressures of 9-10 thousand visitor days per year. Visitor use at Powderhorn has risen from 500 to 2,000 visitor use days in one year. This does not include the indiscriminate ORV use which is resulting in the loss of primitive values through unsightly scars and accelerated erosion. Requested increase funding for FY 1976 is to implement the Aravaipa Canyon management plan and prepare and begin implementing a management plan for the Powderhorn Area. An ecological study will be prepared as input to the management plan for Powderhorn, and boundary identification and marking of the primitive areas will be started. Base funds will be used to continue primitive area studies and evaluations and provide only minimal management at designated sites.

Program Output Summary Table for Primitive Areas

Item	FY 1975 Program	Increase	FY 1976 Total Program
Designate Areas	5	-0-	5
Implement Mgmt. Plans	-0-	2	2
Ecological Study	-0-	1	1
Boundary Identification (Areas)	-0-	2	2

California Desert FY 1975 $2,100,000 +$400,000 +16 positions

The initial California Desert study by the Bureau of Land Management found an estimated five million visitor days of recreational use occurring on NRL's of the Desert in 1968. By 1976, visitation for the Desert is expected to reach 16 million. The activities on the Desert are many and diverse -- camping, sightseeing, rockhounding, photography, hiking, fishing, hunting, sandsailing, and trail riding - but approximately 70% of all recreational use involves motor vehicles. The additional mobility made possible by these machines combined with the close proximity to the Southern California metropolitan complex with its population of 12 million people places intense presure on the Desert resource. The Desert is now undergoing people pressures, that if unmanaged will result in continuing damage to cultural and unique natural values including archeological and historic sites, wildlife, vegetation, watershed on an increasing scale.

During FY 1975 the Bureau plans to publish maps of roads and trails for desert users. Twenty-eight Desert Rangers will be in the field for visitor assistance, public education, and management of ORV use. Contracts will be awarded to gather data on desert use, resource information on historic and archeological values, and wildlife information. Desert-wide programs for identifying and protecting archeological and historic sites will be increased. This protection will be assisted by the increase of ranger patrol and aerial surveillance. The first Desert Way Station located in Barstow is scheduled for opening in October, 1974. This station will facilitate public assistance, user information and education, and recreation management.

The increase of $400,000 in FY 1976 will permit only the expansion of the most critical area - Desert Ranger staffing. The increase will provide for additional 15 rangers, bringing the total Ranger force to 43. This additional ranger force will increase the Bureau's capability to manage an additional 15% of existing critical ORV use in the desert. However, with this increase the Bureau will still be managing only about 35% of the critical ORV use. It will provide for 2,625 days of ranger patrol, and 30 aerial patrol and reconnaissance flights. It will also provide the capability to monitor an additional 17 ORV events, protect 8 archeological sites, reduce 100 hazards, and investigate 5,000 acres of cultural values.

Program Output Summary Table for the California Desert

Item	FY 1975 Program	Increase	FY 1976 Total Program
No. Rangers	28	15	43
Critical ORV Mgmt.	20%	15%	35%
Days of Ranger Patrol	2,375	2,625	6,000
Aerial Recon Flts.	20	10	30
Supervised ORV Events	133	17	150
Acres Archeological Investig.	11,000	5,000	16,000
Cultural Site Protected	2	8	10
Hazards Reduced	51	100	151

Cultural Enhancement FY 1975 $480,000 +$300,000 +4 positions

Cultural values on NRL's are rapidly disappearing because of the bottle hunter, vandal, souvenir hunter, collector, pot robber, bulldozer, prospector, and many others. They are being removed from their scientific and historic context before their importance and true value can be assessed. It is estimated that archeologic and historic features are being destroyed at the rate of two per day in the California Desert alone. Executive Order 11593 directs Federal agencies to meet objectives of: (1) identification; (2) protection, and; (3) stabilization of historical, archeological, and architectural objects of significant importance. It is estimated that there may be as many as 400,000 significant archeological or historic sites on NRL's.

FY 1975 operations will:

(1) Carry out cooperative research with National Park Service in developing techniques to protect prehistoric rock art from natural and related man-caused deterioration;

(2) Inventory 8 million acres of the most critical areas on NRL's;

(3) Nominate 40 eligible sites to the National Register of Historic Places, analyze and evaluate an estimated 70 new antiquity applications, and make compliance checks on existing Antiquity Permits and applications;

(4) Develop procedures to implement the 1966 Historic Preservation Act which requires review by Secretary's Advisory Board of all Federal actions that affect cultural sites identified in the National Register of Historic Places;

(5) Monitor cultural salvage operations (estimated 100 sites);

(6) Stabilize 9 structures, from natural deterioration, protect (by fencing and signing) 42 sites from human destruction, and provide surveillance of known sites to prevent vandalism and theft;

(7) Provide ongoing management of 5 special areas Grand Gulch, Utah, South Pass - Wyoming, Silver City - Idaho, Lowery Ruin - Colorado, and Ghost Town Garnet - Montana; and

(8) Develop 5 management plans and provide input Bureau's planning system and environmental analysis programs.

FY 1976 increases will provide (by contracts) for 10 broad survey inventories and literature searches on 4 million acres of the most critical areas containing significant cultural values. It will provide: supervision of contracts in six states, protection of 2 archeological and historic sites stabilization of one critical cultural site (Grand Gulch), increased capability to carryout requirements of the Historic Preservation Act, supervision of cultural salvage operations, and interagency coordination.

Program Output Summary Table for Cultural Enhancement

Item	FY 1975 Program	Increase	FY 1976 Total Program
Cultural Inventories (Ac)	8 mil	4 mil	12 mil
Site Nominated to Federal Registry	40	10	50
Cultural Salvage Oper. Monitored	100	20	120
Structures Stabilized	9	2	11

Extensive Use FY 1975 $500,000 No Change

The ongoing program provides for the use supervision of recreation activities such as hiking, hunting, fishing, rockhounding, etc. that are not connected with a site, project, or identifiable unique area. These activities occur over vast acres of NRL's. It also provides for coordination of the recreation management program with other government agencies.

Other Supportive Functions

Construction and Maintenance (See pages 109 & 116.)

FY 1976 recreation facility construction and maintenance programs include $2,825,000 for constructing 10 facilities and maintaining 6 new campsites. Recreation construction and maintenance that serves to direct and concentrate use for management purposes that provides basic sanitary requirements are an integral support function of the total recreational management program.

Recreation construction funding of $2,625,000 will provide for 240 overnight family units, 80 day use units, paving roads into a campground, and the construction of the Yuha Way Station in the California Desert. Increase funding of $200,000 and 5 new positions will provide

for maintenance of only new facilities constructed in FY 1975 which includes 6 developed recreation sites providing for 105 overnight units.

Included in the total cultural program are significant cultural sites that require stabilization to protect their values. Cultural enhancement funding within the recreation maintenance program provides for +1,100,000 and 3 positions that will, on an emergency basis, protect by stabilization 35 cultural sites which are in danger of being destroyed.

PLDR&T - (See page 131)

In support of the recreation management program, the PLDR&T program provides $910,000 for the construction of 20 miles of road and 32 miles of trails.

Recreation Development and Operation (See page 164)

This program, in support of the recreation management program, provide $300,000 for operation maintenance and improvement of recreation facilities.

Energy Inventory and Planning (See page 72)

This program includes an increase of 300,000 for planning in support of the California Desert program. This planning effort will be devoted to an area involving over 500,000 acres where there are major energy, recreation, and other resource uses in conflict.

(9) Wildlife Management	FY 1975	($000) FY 1976 Increase	FY 1976 Total
Endangered Species	$ 360	+$200	$ 560
Game Species	2,549	+$300	2,849
Total Wildlife	$ 2,909	+$500	$ 3,409
Positions	104	+ 13	117

Land administered by the Bureau consists of 369 million acres of big game habitat; 386 million acres of small-game habitat; 30 million acres of waterfowl habitat; 5 million acres of lakes and reservoirs; and 259 thousand miles of fishing streams. A substantial amount of the habitat is found in the lower 48 states, and here much of the habitat is not producing at potential or is declining to a condition that is unsuitable for wildlife originally inhabiting it.

Condition of Wildlife Habitat on BLM Lands (Excluding Alaska)

	Total	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Big Game (Acres	107 million	63 million	44 million - 41%
Small Game (Acres)	128 million	79 million	49 million - 38%
Waterfowl (Acres)	645 thousand	405 thousand	240 thousand - 37%
Lakes & Reservoirs (Acres)	565 thousand	480 thousand	85 thousand - 15%
Streams (Miles)	17 thousand	10 thousand	7 thousand - 41%

Developing and implementing wildlife habitat management plans (HMP) is an important need within the wildlife program. Presently, there are about 200 HMP's ready for implementation, but there is no fiscal capability to implement them. The following table shows the total need and progress in the habitat management plan program (excluding Alaska).

	Required	Implemented	Remaining
Total Acres to be included in HMP's (million)	160	19	141
Total HMP's	880	53	827

Wildlife and domestic livestock intermingle on many areas of NRL's. Plans and projects are designed and implemented to accommodate both uses.

Data in 1968 and in 1973 show an increase in acres that are in "unsatisfactory" condition for wildlife habitat (excluding Alaska).

Habitat	1968%	1973%
Big Game	38	41
Small Game	21	38
Waterfowl	14	37
Streams	30	41

The wildlife management program is divided in two program components - rare and endangered species and game species. Programs for each component are discussed separately.

Endangered Species FY 1975 $360,000 +$200,000 +5 positions

Thirty-one of the 89 identified rare and endangered species and 28 species that are categorized as being threatened inhabit the NRL's. There are an estimated 14 million acres of land, 1,800 miles of stream and 45 surface areas of water on NRL's which are occupied by engangered and threatened species. The habitat for many of these species is in critical condition. Through the 1973 Endangered Species Act, the Federal government was charged with the responsibility of taking actions necessary to insure that projects authorized, funded or carried out by them do not jeopardize the continued existence of endangered and threatened species, or result in the destruction or modification of habitat of such species.

Of the 53 habitat management plans (HMP's) implemented, 28 include habitat of endangered and threatened species such as peregine falcon, bighorn sheep, Mexican duck, Mojave Chub, and bald eagles. It is estimated that over half the habitat management plans yet to be prepared include habitat endangered and threatened species, the preparation and implementation of action plans are needed to provide suitable habitat to insure the protection and perpetuation of these species.

FY 1975 operation will:

(1) Prepare and update 42 priority HMP's

(2) Inventory 7,000,000 acres for endangered species habitat

(3) Implement 50 of habitat improvement and protection projects involving endangered and threatened species

This ongoing program together with FY 1976 increases will protect, improve, and manage endangered and threatened species. The FY 1976 proposed increase will provide the capability to implement 12 HMP's totalling 4 million acres to protect and manage the habitat for 5 a/ endangered and threatened fish species. The increase will also enable the Bureau to: (a) prepare a plan in cooperation with the state of Utah to assure the survival of the Prairie Dog; (b) continue efforts in the San Simon Creneza and Gila Renee Guadalupe Canyon Area in New Mexico to improve the critical habitat for 8 b/ endangered and threatened species; and (c) protect 3,200 acres of Condor habitat from competing resource uses (especially mineral activity).

PROGRAM OUTPUT SUMMARY TABLE FOR ENDANGERED & THREATENED SPECIES

Item	FY 1975 Program	Increase	FY 1976 Total Program
No. HMP's Prepared	42	-0-	42
Acres inventoried	7,000	-0-	7,000
No. Projects Implemented	50	-0-	50
No. HMP's Implement	-0-	12	12
No. Endangered & Threatened Species Managed	-0-	16	16
Miles of Stream Improvement	-0-	50	50

Game Species FY 1975 $2,549,000 +$300,000 +8 positions

Game species of some form inhabitat nearly all the NRL's. These lands provide habitat for more game birds and fish than any one other Federal agency, and they provide opportunities for non-consumptive use in a variety of settings. NRL's also provide a greater area of critical and important big game habitat than any other lands in the United States. Because of deteriorating habitat conditions wildlife game species populations are declining. Outdoor recreation demands oriented to consumptive use of wildlife will show an increase during the next decade, in the Western States. This increase is due to population growth in the Western States at a rate 85% greater than the National average, and will be aggravated by accelerated development of western energy resources. Energy development will also affect fishing habitat by the impoundment and diversion of streams and rivers, waste water disposal, and thermal pollution.

a/ Lahontan Cutthroat Trout
Utah Cutthroat Trout
Railroad Valley Springfish
Humbolt Cutthroat Trout
Colorado River Cutthroat Trout

b/ Peregrine Falcon
Mexican Duck
Sandhill Crane
Mask Duck
Zone-Tail Hawk
Ferriginous Hawk
California Blacktail Deer
Utah Prairie Dog

The 1973 harvest for game species from NRL's include:

Mammals	300,000
Birds	350,000
Small Game	665,000
Fish	17 million pounds

Twenty-five HMP's have been implemented on habitat for game species; nearly all of the 160 million acres of habitat for game species in the lower 48 states in an unsatisfactory condition. Effort in 1975 will:

(1) Prepare and update 30 HMP's

(2) Inventory and analyze 8,000,000 acres of wildlife habitat

(3) Implement 32 habitat improvement and protection projects involving game and fish species

The wildlife management program for game species is to protect, improve and manage seriously deteriorating habitat.

Requested FY 1976 increases for this program will allow the implementing 4 HMP's to improve deteriorating habitat conditions on about 1,200,000 acres which are important habitat for elk, bighorn sheep, antelope and deer. It will also provide the capability to: modify 170 miles of fence on 630,000 acres to alleviate antelope migration problems; improve and manage game habitat on 200 mountain meadows; and improve 47,000 acres of habitat for upland game.

PROGRAM OUTPUT SUMMARY TABLE FOR GAME SPECIES

Item	FY 1975 Program	Increase	FY 1976 Total Program
No. HMP's Prepared	30	0	30
No. HMP's Implement		4	4
Acres Inventoried	8,000	0	8,000
No. Project Implemented	32	0	32
Miles of Fence Modified	0	170	170
Acres Mt. Meadow Improved	0	1,500	1,500
Acres Improved - Upland Game	0	47,000	47,000

Managing wildlife habitat is an important Bureau responsibility. Game habitat in good condition supports larger and healthier populations. Managing wildlife habitat is done in close coordination with State Fish and Game agencies whose responsibility is the care and management of wildlife species.

(10) Soil and Watershed Management

	FY 1975	($000) FY 1975 Incr.	FY 1976 Total
BEC	332	+ 67	$ 399
Condition Survey	$1,654	+ --	1,654
Cond. Stabilization & Improvement	3,818	+ 1,200	5,018
Project Maintenance	2,308	+ 1,300	3,608
Total MLR	8,112	+ 2,567	10,679
Positions	264	+ 22	286

Protection of the basic soil mantle is of primary importance to all surface uses of the public lands. Without soil stability, lands will contribute increasingly to sedimentation, water quality deterioration, downstream flooding potentially resulting in loss of life and property, and degeneration of the production base for all renewable resources. BLM's FY 1976 soil and watershed management program is designed to stabilize soil and improve water conditions, and will be oriented to maintaining the ongoing inventory and analysis programs; identifying and controlling point sources of saline pollutants in the Colorado River drainage; and, upgrading maintenance levels on existing projects.

Condition Survey FY 1975 - $1,654,000 No Change

The ongoing program of condition survey, originally initiated at the recommendation of OMB, is a basic watershed inventory that is designed to (a) determine condition of the soil and water quality in a given area, (b) establish trends of watershed condition, (c) identify alternative means of treatment for stopping declining conditions, (d) provide data that will allow analysis of alternatives, priorities, and decisions as to proper treatment, and (e) provide significant data to be used in the Bureau's planning system. The proposed program includes continuation of the survey work with emphasis directed to the Colorado River Basin and increased analysis of possible point sources of pollution to the river. Specifically, it includes:

- Inventory of 12.1 million acres on an extensive basis to identify point sources of saline pollution.

- Inventory of 8.0 million acres on an intensive basis to determine watershed condition and treatment needs.

Condition Stabilization and Improvement FY 75 - $3,818,000 +1,200,000 +20 Posi

At present, public lands contibute nearly 60% of all major stream sediment loads in the western states. One of the major impacts of this contribution is the increasing salt load in the Lower Colorado River. The problem has become of such magnitude that a solution to the poor water conditions in the Colorado was recently the subject of a treaty between the United States and Mexico. As a further step in controlling saline pollution, BLM has entered into cooperative agreements with the Bureau of Reclamation and USGS to exchange data, and install water quality monitoring stations on tributary streams.

The "action" part of the program includes installation of water control and soil stabilizing projects in critical areas of deteriorating condition, and in support of other resource management programs. First priority for the proposed program will be neutralization of sources of saline pollutants to the Colorado River, and stabilization of soils in rapidly declining watershed areas that are critical for maintenance of the resource production base for forage and wildlife habitat.

Specific increased outputs include:

- Control 65 springs and wells known to be contributers of saline pollutants to the Colorado River. Exact levels of saline concentrations are not known at this time, but will be determined prior to control.

- Monitor 350 additional suspected sources of pollution.

- Place stream gauges on 1,500 miles of stream to monitor saline content.

Project Maintenance FY 1975 - $2,308,000 + $1,300,000 + 2 Position

BLM has invested $113 million in water and soil control structures, many of which are integral parts of the total management program for an area. They not only assist in watershed stabilization, but are critical to livestock grazing management, wildlife habitat plans, and recreation management. The total investment is as follows:

Project	Quantity		Investments
Detentions and Reservoirs	14,831		$29,419,000
Dikes	4,582,000	Lin. ft.	2,760,000
Springs	5,713		4,370,000
Wells	2,679		7,344,000
Pipelines	3,656	miles	4,838,000
Catchments	212		739,000
Fences	35,432	miles	31,320,000
Cattleguards	2,818		2,401,000
Site Improvement	4,469,500	acres	29,389,000
			$112,580,000

At present, about 10% of the major detentions and reservoirs are in critical need of maintenance, and 25% will be that category in the next 3 to 5 years. Other projects are in various stages of repair and must be placed on a systematic cycle of inspection and maintenance if Federal investments are to be protected, the utility of structures prolonged and soil stability and water quality maintained.

Accomplishment per dollar expended in this program is steadily declining owing to higher material and labor costs. Desirable construction sites are already used in most areas eliminating abandonment/replacement as a viable alternative to maintenance. Structures in place represent a significant segment of the total management program including grazing management systems, wildlife habitat management, and recreation uses as well as soil and water quality control.

Inventory and inspections to determine priority maintenance needs, and to protect against structure failure and possible resultant loss of life are a continuing priority workload. Project maintenance is accorded high management priority and field offices have been directed to emphasize maintenance of those projects which are essential to continued protection and management of land and resources.

Specific increase workload and output measures related to the requested increase include:

FY 75		FY 76	
$2,308,000		$3,608,000	
1,250	Reservoirs	2,070	Reservoirs *
38	Major Detentions	203	Major Detentions *
0	Dikes	454,000	Lin. Ft. Dikes
210	Springs	470	Springs
85	Wells	420	Wells
0	Fence	400	Mi. Fence

* Includes an estimated 600 plus dams meeting Corps of Engineers criteria under P.L. 92-367, as to whether dams pose a threat to life. Corps of Engineers report not available this date.

This increase in maintenance capability is about 30 percent of the total needed in terms of today's dollars to carry out full maintenance responsibilities. It will, however, allow the most critical projects to be maintained in the near future.

(11) Bureau of Employees' Compensation FY 75-$332,000 +$67,000 0 Posn.

The Bureau has been notified that its assessment from the Bureau of Employees' Compensation will be $399,292 in 1975, an increase of $67,000 over the FY 1974 assessment.

The higher cost is due in part to the higher salary levels which form the basis for compensation, mandatory cost-of-living increases, and the increased cost of medical care. In addition, injuries have increased government-wide, and both initial claims for compensation and long-term disability and death cases have increased.

/Activity and Administrative Support/

(12) Fire Protection, Public Domain

Activity	FY 1975	FY 1976 Increase	Total FY 1976
Resource Management, Conservation, and Protection	$8,011	---	$8,011
Positions	218	---	218
Supportive Functions from Other Appropriations/Activities			
Firefighting and Rehabilitation	5,400	---	5,400
C&M, Building Construction	10	780	790
O&C Forest Protection	1,300	100	1,400
TOTAL, BLM Fire Protection, Firefighting, and Rehabilitation	$14,721	880	$15,601

Effective fire protection is dependent on the early detection and timeliness of initial attack on fires starting on or threatening public lands. This requires adequate detection capability, adequate equipment, and sufficient well-trained manpower to effect control of the fire and reduce damages.

Fire protection activities for 440 million acres of public lands continue to suffer from inadequate equipment, lack of manpower, and shortages of supplies. Suppression also demands personnel from other programs, thus inhibiting accomplishment of planned objectives in those programs. To offset these deficiencies, BLM is implementing Normal Fire Year Plans within the limits of available resources.

The 440 million acres requiring protection under this plan suffer about 2,000 fires annually, which result in approximately 700,000 acres or slightly less than 1,100 square miles burned in an average year. The area of protection includes 40 million acres belonging to the Alaskan Natives, and which require protection until responsibility is assumed by the Alaskans as required by the Alaska Native Claims Act.

Fire protection and preparedness programs at the Boise Interagency Fire Center, and at other locations throughout the west and in Alaska are financed by this activity. These programs for protection and preparedness, or "presuppression", include priority work in advance of actual fire occurrence to reduce the possibilities of fire, and to increase effectiveness of suppression once a fire does start. Major components include (a) prevention through campground patrols, issuance of burning permits, etc., (b) fire detection systems including lookouts, aircraft and ground patrols, (c) protection contracts with other fire control organizations, (d) hazard reduction through slash disposal, fire break maintenance, and other measures to reduce the risk of fire, and (e) analyzing fire weather data, equipping and maintaining fire caches and lookouts, movement and maintenance of equipment and tools, and other means of fire preparedness including installing and maintaining fire weather stations.

The Bureau is developing an active program to provide professionally trained personnel, and improve communications system and radio network, better fire control training, and modernized fire equipment. Operation of BLM's communications network is primarily financed by this program, however, other programs share in these costs in proportion to benefits received.

Actual firefighting and rehabilitation of burned areas cannot be programmed with any accuracy since the program requirements are directly related to the length and severity of the fire season. See page 83 for a discussion of the firefighting and fire rehabilitation activity.

(13) Inventory and Planning

	FY 1975	($000) FY 1976 Incr.	FY 1976 Total
In support of Energy Program	$4,837	+$2,400	$7,237
In support of Other Programs	1,210	---	1,210
Total MLR	$6,047	+$2,400	$8,447
Positions	250	+ 38	288

The mix of competing intensive uses of the 450 million acres of public land administered by BLM is daily becoming more complex. Witness the recent surge in energy development which has resulted in the identification of 250 proposed private projects in support of the minerals industry - power plants, powerlines, railroads, and other site uses, all of which will impact public lands. Simultaneous oil and gas filings in Wyoming alone have exceeded 80,000 per month. In addition to these uses, BLM must accommodate increased use by off-road vehicles, plan for wild horse and burro management, accelerate timber harvests, and protect endangered wildlife species, and cultural and historic sites. Paramount among all these and other continuing historic uses such as grazing is the necessity for insuring that irreversible commitments of public lands are made in light of the best available information, and that irreplaceable values are protected from destruction. To this end, BLM's planning objective is to ensure that all resources, particularly energy, are made available in a planned and orderly manner, with full consideration given to all resource, environmental, and social values, and to the impact on off-site social, economic, environmental, cultural and institutional values.

Program emphasis in the past year was directed to completing or updating planning documents for those areas experiencing current demands for energy development, and demands for facilitating uses. Data was, and is, inadequate to properly assess possible impacts and to develop integrated land use plans that are responsive to the complexity of demands placed on the land.

First generation plans prepared under conditions of inadequate information identify significant data gaps as well as providing at least minimal guidance in some areas. As soon as lacking information is developed, these initial plans are updated to provide full analysis and guidance for the resource program.

BLM's land use planning process incorporates basic resource data, identification of maximum potential for each resource, and a decision process to allocate resources and uses in the combinations which will best meet the needs of the American public. Public participation is inherent throughout the process. Management Framework Plans (MFP) are designed to assist the land manager in developing on-the-ground operating plans.

Present Status

MFP's	Through FY 1974	Planned FY 1975	Remaining
	(Accumulative)		
- No. of Plans	211	289	240
- Ac. Covered (Million)	92.7	118.5	51.5
- No. Plans Updated	---	19	---
- Ac. Covered (Million)	---	12.7	---

At present, about 50% of the acreage in the western states, excluding Alaska, is covered. However, previous and ongoing efforts have been directed to completing first-generation documents to provide at least minimal guidance in the face of swelling demands, and to identify significant data gaps affecting the adequacy of the decisions. With the current emphasis on energy development, new sources such as geothermal steam are becoming important, and new areas previously low on the economic scale are being more seriously explored for energy minerals development. Areas previously included in plans, but now subject to major shifts in demand, require major plan updating.

Existing MFP's cannot now be adequately updated without additional data that is either (a) not now available from any source, and which will require original inventories to develop, or (b) which can be gathered using existing procedures, but which will require additional manpower and funds.

The proposed program is relatively low in increased manpower requirements since it is heavily oriented to data collection and analysis, and much of the data collection work is proposed for non-Federal contract. Final analysis, however, must be accomplished by BLM staff specialists who are responsible for program recommendations and decisions.

Program emphasis with the base capability will be directed to completing first generation documents in emerging energy areas where plans do not now exist, and to update existing MFP's where recent major activity dictates reconsideration of decisions.

Specific increased outputs include:

- Update of 25 existing MFP's covering 9,900,000 acres of public land in areas of newly identified energy potential.

- Completion of 95 new MFP's covering 37,700,000 acres using available data in areas having potential for energy development.

- Collection of critical data in social, cultural, economic, and environmental areas through outside contracts.

- Basic resource inventories where data is not now available, particularly in the areas of soil, hydrology, cultural/antiquities values, and subsurface resources.

- Installation of automated systems to handle basic resource data, both existing, and that which will be collected through above contracts.

- Development of an automated minerals mapping program to assist in planning for energy areas.

The proposed program contemplates completion of first generation priority planning in FY 1978, with emphasis shifting to update and revision, and data collection beginning with the current year and reaching a cycle of major revisions every six years.

Proposed Program

MFP's		Through FY 1975	FY 1976	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979
- No. Plans	) Accum.	289	384	469	514	529
- Ac. Covered (Million)		118.5	128.0	148.0	167.0	170.0
- No. Plans Updated	) Annual	19	25	65	90	100
- Ac. Covered (Million)		12.7	9.9	25.8	32.0	33.1

Space

Public Law 92-313, Public Buildings Amendments of 1972, requires that effective July 1, 1974, agencies be charged for space and related services provided by the General Services Administration (GSA) at approximate commercial equivalent rates. The estimated increased requirement for space and related services in GSA facilities based on rates supplied by GSA is ($720,000) included in the program increases in this activity. Total space costs included within the Resource Conservation, Management, and Protection activity are $4,124,000.

2. Cadastral Survey

	FY 1974 Amount Available	FY 1975 Amount Available	FY 1976 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1976 Compared with 1975
Total	$9,098,000	$12,449,000	$16,149,000	+ $3,700,000

/Activity and Administrative Support/

2. Cadastral Survey: FY 1975, $12,449,000; FY 1976, $16,149,000; and increase of $3,700,000 which consists of:

	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
(1)	+2,400,000	+14	$9,135,000	68	To accelerate required survey work for Alaska Native Claims and state selections.
(2)	+1,300,000	+34	7,014,000	367	To provide surveys in lower 48 states for identification of high value timber and energ resource areas.
	+3,700,000	+48	16,149,000	435	

	FY 1975	($000) FY 1975 Increase	FY 1976 Total
Alaska Surveys	6,735	+ 2,400	9,135
Lower 48 Surveys	5,714	+ 1,300	7,014
Total Cadastral Survey	12,449	+ 3,700	16,149
Positions	387	48	435

Boundary line identification by cadastral surveys is basic to all resource management programs and is the unique responsibility of BLM. It is a prerequisite to land transfers, energy development, easement acquisition, timber sales, rights-of-way, and occupancy and timber trespass resolution as well as a variety of other land management programs. These land and resource management functions are wholly dependent upon timely identification of land boundaries and legal property descriptions. Establishment of the public land grid or rehabilitation of lost corners which were part of the original public land surveys is essential to legal land descriptions and proper boundary identification. By law, cadastral surveys must be conducted on public lands before title can be transferred from Federal to State, local, or private entities.

(1) Alaska Surveys FY 1975 $6,735,000 +$2,400,000 +14 Positions

The passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act on December 19, 1974, set out the framework for settlement of longstanding, aboriginal claims of the Alaskan Natives (90,000 Eskimos, Indians, and Aleuts). Among other changes, the Act provided, in settlement of these claims, a land grant of 40,000,000 acres, to be selected by village and regional corporations by December, 1974, and December, 1975 respectively.

The Alaska Statehood Act, effective January 1, 1959, and other Entitlement Acts included land grants of 104,450,000 acres which the state is to select by 1987. Most of the lands that will be selected are presently unsurveyed.

Thus, these major legislative actions, ANCSA in 1971, and the Statehood Act in 1959, set upon BLM the requirement to perform the necessary land and realty service actions, and to conduct the cadastral surveys to effect a massive land transfer.

The primary goal of this program is to complete the surveys at a rate which is responsive to the intent of the Native Claims and Statehood Acts and various other public land laws.

- In the case of ANCSA, the law states that..."Settlement should be accomplished rapidly and with certainty in conformity with the vital economic and social needs of the Natives", and to "immediately patent" lands after selection. A reasonable target date established to meet this requirement, and based on absorptive capacity and ability to perform with extraordinary climatic and topographic handicaps, is FY 1984. In the meantime, between the time of selection and actual patent, the lands will be conditionally conveyed (tentatively approved) to the Natives.

- In the case of the Alaska Statehood Act--State Selections must be made by the end of 1987. BLM and the State of Alaska have agreed on a scheduled completion date of 1994 for the surveys.

- For other active public land law requirements in Alaska, the current capability is considered adequate.

The following table outlines the cadastral survey program in Alaska encompassing State Selections, Native Claims, rectangular grid work, and requirements of other public land laws. The dollar input reflects increases made in the past and the scheduled increases necessary to attain the survey capability to meet the objective.

ALASKA CADASTRAL SURVEY PROGRAM

FISCAL YEARS	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	each year 78-83	each year 84-94
Total dollars actual projected	1,865	2,343	3,246	3,470	6,735	9,135	10,500	10,500	10,500
Outputs									
					ACRES SURVEYED IN $000's				
Acres Surveyed in 000's									
State Selections (104,450,000 acres)	43	404	1,566	1,800 1/	1,800	1,800	2,000	2,000	7,300
Rectangular	71	9	26	5	*	*	*	*	*
Other 2/	16	11	7	1	*	*	*	*	*
Native Claims (40,000,000 acres)	-	-	-	-	1,600	3,100	3,800	5,300	-
Total	130	424	1,599	1,806	3,400	4,900	5,800	7,300	7,300

*Less than 1,000 acres

1/ An additional 2,700,000 acres were transferred to State of Alaska under special agreement providing for no on-the-ground monumentation.

2/ Includes Native Allotments - home, town, trade and manufacturing sites.

Not indicated in the table above is the fact that prior to passage of the Statehood Act, cadastral survey work was directed to establishment of the rectangular grid in the state, and was responsive to various existing public land laws. This work will continue on a modest scale as long as there is a need created by public demand.

The change over to contract surveys in FY 1975 has significantly enhanced the possibility of being able to meet the timeframe established for ANCSA and State Selection Surveys. An additional 10 contracts in FY 1976 will result in an increase of 1,825,000 acres surveyed as indicated in the table below.

	FY 1975		FY 1976	
	No. Contracts	Acres (Thous.)	No. Contracts	Acres (Thous.)
ABC Hover Sight Survey Contracts @ 250,000 acres each	6	1,500	13	3,250
Village Ground Survey Contracts @ 25,000 acres each	4	100	7	175
Existing Capability	N/A	1,800	N/A	1,800
Total	10	3,400	20	5,225

An increment for contract surveys of $1,500,000 in FY 1977 should complete the funding to reach the capability to conduct all the surveys necessary to satisfy Native Claims and State Selection requirements. A new approach worked out with the State of Alaska transferring title on State Selections may reduce the overall workload in the future. This approach provides under agreement for no on-the-ground monumentation of survey boundaries, but description by geographic coordinates.

An automated data processing capability has been building in the Native Claims program under the lands records service function. Land case file monitoring requires heavy workload support from the ADP program. There are 7,700 Native Allotment applications and 20,000 applications relating to other Acts already on file. An additional 125,000 applications are expected to be received in the 24 month period beginning July 1, 1974. These applications which must be processed and monitored through actions covering several adjudicative, investigative and survey steps, each will create an estimated ADP file of 400,000 records and transactions providing for a total of 7,500 input transactions monthly. A manual inquiry workload averaging 150 requests daily will be converted to ADP with the increase requested. Four permanent positions and $100,000 are required to fund this requirement.

Lower 48 Program Support FY $5,714,000 +$1,300,000 +34 positions

Cadastral survey is basic to all major resource programs and is the unique responsibility of BLM on National Resource Lands and on public lands administered by other Federal government agencies. The program is essential for public land sales, exchanges and transfers, easement acquisitions, energy development, timber sales, rights-of-way action, and land and timber trespass. The Forest Service remonumentation program also requires considerable effort.

Continuing in FY 1976 will be efforts toward surveying or resurveying 10 million acres of National Resource Lands in support of resource management programs with the goal of providing survey support on a pipeline basis by FY 1979, and refining the formal corner search and evaluation program begun in FY 1973 in forested areas with cadastral survey followup to rehabilitate existing corner evidence or reestablish lost corners. Many of the original surveys were completed prior to 1910, and corner evidence is deteriorating. Efforts will continue to serve the mounting need for Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas leasing maps. In addition, considerable amount of work is done for other agencies under reimbursable agreement.

In Support of Energy Development

Though Cadastral Survey is fundamental to processing any land use application, the workload created by this requirement is impossible to determine without very careful screening and selection of what needs to be done and where. BLM has established certain guidelines to assure that only the highest priority surveys in support of the use and development of National Resource Lands are undertaken. The guidelines are:

- If the lands are unsurveyed, then the official protraction diagrams may be used by all parties concerned except in the case of coal leasing and oil shale leasing. Here it is assumed that the leasable resource will be exploited to the very edge of the property. In such cases, cadastral surveys will be required to establish, as a minimum, section lines; and also subdivision of section lines if private lands exist which must be segregated. Such surveys may become complicated if the ownership pattern, surface and subsurface, is intermingled. Cadastral surveys may also be required where the surface is privately owned, but the subsurface rights were retained in Federal ownership.

- If the lands involved are surveyed of record, then two possible conditions exist: the survey monuments are known to exist on the ground and are physically adequate; or the corner evidence is known to be doubtful or entirely lacking. In the former, no cadastral surveys are needed. If the survey evidence is largely obliterated or the original surveys are known to be distorted or non-existent (through fraud or otherwise), then cadastral surveys are needed to execute those dependent resurveys as a prelude to the conduct of the resource program or programs.

Because of the dramtically increased acceleration of energy development, certain specific areas have been identified as urgently requiring cadastral surveys. The specific guidelines have been applied in choosing only these critical areas.

Increase funds of $900,000 and manpower are requested for California, Colorado, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming for the following purposes:

- In California, cadastral support to the Geysers geothermal area; identification of leased tracts is essential to a logical plan of development; by not executing these surveys, there is a chance of legal action and an injunction to halt development with resulting loss of resource and revenue; the Geysers area is densely intermingled with private holdings.

- In Colorado, surveys are needed to provide adequate control, and are required for timely development of areas leased for prototype oil shale development; current section line control in this area (Piceance Creek Basin) does not meet standard to support leasing of high valued lands on which bonus bids alone amounted up to $40,000 per acre.

- In Montana and North Dakota, provide cadastral surveys where expansion of coal development is currently underway. BLM needs official resurvey in these areas to prevent loss of royalties on coal underlying land; and to avoid possible trespass if leases extract coal from adjacent private land. In the absence of surveys, buffer zones are created which result in loss of royalty on coal that could have been mined.

- In Utah, survey areas containing oil shale, which are being rapidly developed, are causing problems of ownership.

- In Wyoming, provide survey capability in the Powder River Basin coal area where surveys are necessary to delineate and accurately locate surface and subsurface lands owned by the U. S.

  Planned accomplishments: 1,240 miles of line surveyed, 398,000 acres, and 7,440 monuments set.

In support of Realty Transactions

Florida:

Omitted lands (those lands where the original cadastral surveys-mid 18th century--have not described existing land-forms, and where the discrepancies are not attributable to accretion or reliction) located within the mangrove vegetated lowlands along the Gulf Coast and large estuaries need urgent attention. The areas of omitted lands are currently subject to title conflicts involving the United States, the state of Florida, and private individuals. These lands are undeveloped and contain valuable wildlife and recreation areas, as well as very high public and monetary values.

$100,000 is required to resolve this problem by making the surveys needed to make the final title determination of the land.

Planned Accomplishments: cadastral surveys in support of realty transactions - 200 miles of line surveyed, 500 acres, and 500 monuments set.

In Support of Timber Development

The capacity for increased production of timber exists on the public domain forest lands, but only through more intensive management. The commitment to harvest 150 MMBF on an annual sustained yield basis requires support services as part of intensive management to carry out that goal. Much of the P.D. timber base lands are intermingled with private lands. Because of the many isolated tracts of timber lands, surveys and monumentation of interior section lines are required. To sustain a harvest of 150 MMBF of timber, an increase of cadastral surveys in FY 1976 is required to identify selected timber areas in California, Oregon, Montana, and Idaho.

Planned Accomplishments: 80 miles of lines surveyed, 26,000 acres, and 268 monuments set.

SUMMARY
FY 1976 CADASTRAL SURVEY INCREASE PROGRAM

In Support of	$ Increase	Output		
		Miles	Acres	Monuments Set
Energy	900,000	1,240	398,000	7,440
Forestry	300,000	80	26,000	268
Realty	100,000	200	500	500
Total	1,300,000	1,520	424,500	8,208

Space

Public Law 92-313, Public Buildings Amendments of 1972, requires that effective July 1, 1974, agencies be charged for space and related services provided by the General Services Administration (GSA) at approximate commercial equivalent rates. The estimated increased requirement for space and related services in GSA facilities based on rates supplied by GSA is ($64,000) included in the program increase in this activity. Total space costs included in the Cadastral Survey Activity are $477,000.

3. Firefighting & Rehabilitation

	FY 1974 Amount Available	FY 1975 Amount Available	FY 1976 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1976 compared with 1975
Total.....	$25,691,000	$5,400,000	$5,400,000	----

/Activity and Administrative Support/

(3) Firefighting and Rehabilitation FY 1975-$5,400,000; FY 1976-$5,400,000
No Change No Positions

These funds are used for emergency presuppression and suppression of fires starting on or threatening the public lands, and subsequent emergency rehabilitation work in burned areas to reduce resource and economic losses. The comparison of FY 1975 to FY 1976 indicates no change in the overall funding level of the MLR appropriation.

Actual firefighting is directly related to the occurrence of fire and cannot be programmed with any accuracy. Number of fires, size, length of the fire season, and general severity of conditions regulate the need for firefighting funds.

The funds requested for rehabilitation are necessitated by damages incurred in unusually severe or unusually large fires. The need for rehabilitation following large fires is assessed in terms of the possibility of downstream flooding, potential for natural healing in a short time, erosion and runoff potential, and other off-site as well as on-site factors. If rehabilitation is deemed necessary, work is begun as soon as possible to stabilize conditions and regenerate vegetative cover.

The level of funding presented here is subject to change depending on the severity of the FY 1976 fire season. Should actual firefighting or rehabilitation costs exceed the estimate, the necessary additional amounts will be requested through supplemental appropriation. The supplemental request for FY 1975 anticipated at this time is approximately $17,800,000.

Of the building construction projects proposed in the Construction and Maintenance appropriation (see page 105), seven are in direct support of the fire protection program.

McGrath, Alaska	($300,000)	Jordan Valley, Oregon	($175,000)
Ravendale, California	($70,000)	Wagontire Lookout, Oregon	($25,000)
Galena, Alaska	($150,000)	Radio Transmitter/Repeater Building (7)	($35,000)
Lewistown, Montana	($35,000)		

4. General Administration

	FY 1974 Amount Available	FY 1975 Amount Available	FY 1976 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1976 compared with 1975
Total	$3,476,000	$4,311,000	$4,711,000	+ $400,000

4. General Administration. FY 1975, $4,311,000; FY 1976, $4,711,000, an increase of $400,000 which consists of:

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
(1) +$400,000	+ 10	$4,711,000	207	To meet increased administrative workload associated with increased program activity.

/Activity and Administrative Support/

(1) Administrative Support FY 1975 $4,311,000 +$400,000 +10 Positions

Historically, administrative support has lagged substantially behind program expansion in the resource areas. Recently accelerated energy initiative programs tax BLM organizational abilities to carry out these new enlarged efforts. Although funding for General Administration has decreased as a percentage of other programs, increases are essential at this point in time to be able to support enlarged resource management efforts.

The program objective is to provide adequate professional administrative support to all Bureau programs. In FY 76, accomplishments which will result with the requested increase in manpower and funding are:

- Development of second generation payroll/personnel systems in conjunction with Bureaus of Reclamation and Mines, and other financial refinements; existing automated payroll systems are inadequate to accommodate new types of special duty pay such as hazard and environmental pay.

- Provide input to automated payroll system for an estimated 620 new employees.

- Process increase in obligating and payment documents associated with program increases (at least 10% increase in volume expected).

- Provide for third shift computer operation at the Denver Service Center necessitated by increased administrative workload.

- Provide contracting assistance to added workload in preparation of invitations to bid and contracts resulting from expansion of number of OCS contract studies, cadastral survey contracts, construction, and environmental impact contracts.

Space

Public Law 92-313, Public Buildings Amendments of 1972, requires that effective July 1, 1974, agencies be charged for space and related services provided by the General Services Administration (GSA) at approximate commercial equivalent rates. The estimated increased requirement for space and related services in GSA facilities based on rates supplied by GSA is ($16,000) included in the program increase in this activity. Total space costs included within the General Administration activity are $343,000.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Management of Lands and Resources

Proposed for separate transmittal - Fiscal Year 1975

A supplemental estimate in the amount of $17.8 million is anticipated. This amount will be used for the suppression of fire.

Type size:
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Case 180.
Red underscore
Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

Proposed for separate transmittal
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Management of Lands and Resources
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-1109-1-1-302	1974 actual	1975 estimate	1976 estimate
Program by activities:			
Firefighting and rehabilitation (costs - obligations).....	---	17,800	---
Financing:			
40. Budget authority (proposed supplemental appropriation).....	---	17,800	---
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71. Obligations incurred, net.....	---	----	---
72. Obligated balance, start of year..	---	----	500
74. Obligated balance, end of year(-).	---	-500	---
90. Outlays.....	---	17,300	500
(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9

GPO:1964—O-737-469

BLM-88

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

For acquisition, construction and maintenance of buildings, appurtenant facilities, and other improvements, and maintenance of access roads, [$6,725,000] $11,200,000 to remain available until expended.

(16 U.S.C. 594; 43 U.S.C. 2; 1181a; 69 Stat. 374; 70 Stat. 130; Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1975)

FY 1976
CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE
DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS BY PROGRAM GROUPS AND CATEGORIES
(in thousands of dollars)

C&M ACTIVITIES		LAND & SURFACE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	ACTIVITY AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT			TOTAL
		Recreation Management	Building Construction	Building Maintenance	Road Maintenance	
1. Construction	Base	1,013	690			1,703
	Change	1,612	1,363			2,975
	1976 Total	2,625	2,053			4,678
2. Maintenance	Base	2,217		746	2,059	5,022
	Change	1,300		100	100	1,500
	1976 Total	3,517		846	2,159	6,522
Category Totals	Base	3,230	690	746	2,059	
	Change	2,912	1,363	100	100	
	1976 Total	6,142	2,053	846	2,159	
Group Totals	Base	3,230	3,495			6,725
	Change	2,912	1,563			+4,475
	1976 Total	6,142	5,058			11,200

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Construction and Maintenance

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

10-04-1110-0-1-302	Total Estimate	Costs to this appropriation: To June 30, 1973	FY 1974 Actual	FY 1975 Est.	FY 1976 Est.	Analysis of FY 1976 Financing: Deduct Selected Resources and unobligated balance, start of year	Add Selected Resources and unobligated balance, end of year	Appropriation Required FY 1976	Appropriation Required to Complete
Program by Activities:									
Direct Program									
Construction.	35,235	16,958	2,965	2,989	4,678	2,261	2,261	4,678	5,385
Maintenance..	15,386	-0-	3,285	5,236	6,522	343	343	6,522	---
Total direct Program costs funded	50,622	16,958	6,250	8,226	11,200	2,604	2,604	11,200	5,385
Reimbursable Program Construction....	3	---	3	-0-	-0-	---	---	---	---
Total program cost funded..	50,625	16,958	6,253	8,226	11,200	2,604	2,604	11,200	5,385
Change in selected resources 1/	---	---	+1,911	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total Obligations	---	---	8,164	8,226	11,200	---	---	---	---

1/ Selected resources as of June 30 are as follows: Unpaid undelivered orders; 1973, $693 thousand; 1974, $2,604 thousand; 1975, $2,604 thousand; 1976, $2,604 thousand.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars) (Cont.)

Identification code 10-04-1110-0-1-302	1974 actual	1975 estimate	1976 estimate
10. Total obligations (from program and financing schedule).....	8,164	8,226	11,200
Financing:			
11. Receipt and reimbursements from Federal funds.....	- 3	---	---
21. Unobligated balance available, start of year (+).....	-2,862	-1,501	-0-
24. Unobligated balance available, end of year.....	1,501	-0-	-0-
40. Budget Authority (Appropriation).	6,800	6,725	11,200
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
Obligations incurred, net.....	8,161	8,226	11,200
72. Obligated balance, start of year.	1,170	3,220	3,281
72. Obligated balance, end of year...	-3,220	-3,281	-5,281
90. Outlays.....	6,111	8,165	9,200
(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO 1964—O-737-469

Program and Performance
Construction and Maintenance

1. Construction

(a) Buildings

The necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities, such as office buildings, warehouses, equipment storage buildings, fire stations and lookouts, district yards, parking areas, and housing in isolated areas, are constructed to carry out Bureau programs. The FY 1976 program provides for: installing utilities and sanitation facilities for existing office space in Alaska; office and warehouse improvements and construction in California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah and Oregon, construction of radio buildings in Montana and Utah, and Bureau Sign Shop improvements in Wyoming and Arizona.

(b) Recreation Facilities

Recreation facilities for family camping, picnicking, and other outdoor recreational activities are constructed on public land sites receiving heavy public recreation use. These facilities provide safe camping and picnicking units, potable water, sanitary facilities, and other improvements to assure public health and safety as well as to prevent stream pollution and fire damage to resources. The FY 1976 program will provide an additional 320 family units and basic sanitary facilities which will accommodate an additional 1,440 one-time use (OTU) visitations against a total estimated recreation deficit in FY 1976 of 90,000 OTU's; it also provides for the construction of the Yuha Way Station in the Southern California desert.

2. Maintenance

(a) Buildings

Provides for maintenance of physical facilities such as buildings, warehouses, equipment shelters, fire stations, and lookouts. The FY 1976 program will help the Bureau to meet acceptable building maintenance standards by accelerating a corrective maintenance program to repair, replace and/or enlarge inadequate and unsafe electrical and heating systems, and repair and replace leaking roofs, worn or warped floors, and inadequate plumbing. The program also includes funds and manpower for preventive maintenance operations and maintaining facilities to be constructed in FY 1975.

(b) Recreation Facility Operation and Maintenance

Provides for the operation and maintenance of developed recreation facilities and the clean-up of litter and trash from undeveloped

recreation sites. Increases will provide adequate maintenance schedules on the 201 existing developed sites, excluding western Oregon, receiving increased recreational use, and provide maintenance for 6 sites (105 overnight units) to be constructed under the FY 1975 program.

(c) Road Maintenance

Provides for preventive and corrective maintenance on the public lands access roads under Bureau jurisdiction. Increases will provide maintenance for newly constructed roads and trails.

STANDARD FORM 304
May 1969, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
304-103

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

A-11-34A

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-1110-0-1-302	1974 actual	1975 estimate	1976 estimate
Direct Obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions	1,355	1,588	1,711
11.3 Positions other than permanent	802	900	1,200
11.5 Other personnel compensation	46	40	60
11.8 Special personal services payments	---	---	10
Total personnel compensation	2,203	2,528	2,981
Personnel benefits:			
12.1 Civilian	208	215	230
~~13.0 Benefits to former personnel~~			
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	129	170	180
22.0 Transportation of things	263	300	400
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities	46	60	100
24.0 Printing and reproduction	---	20	40
25.0 Other services	912	1,171	2,800
26.0 Supplies and materials	868	667	895
31.0 Equipment	80	200	600
32.0 Lands and structures	3,451	2,900	2,980
~~33.0 Investments and loans~~			
~~41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions~~			
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities	1		
~~43.0 Interest and dividends~~			
~~44.0 Refunds~~			
Subtotal	8,161	8,231	11,206
95.0 Quarters subsistence changes (-)	---	- 5	- 6
99.0 Direct Total/obligations	8,161	8,226	11,200

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O—358-692

STANDARD FORM 304
May 1969, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
304-103

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

A-11-34A

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-1110-0-1-302	1974 actual	1975 estimate	1976 estimate
Reimbursable Obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions	1	---	---
11.3 Positions other than permanent	1	---	---
11.5 Other personnel compensation			
11.8 Special personal services payments			
Total personnel compensation	2	---	---
Personnel benefits:			
12.1 Civilian			
[illegible]			
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons			
22.0 Transportation of things			
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities			
24.0 Printing and reproduction			
25.0 Other services			
26.0 Supplies and materials	1	---	---
[illegible]			
[illegible]			
[illegible]			
[illegible]			
[illegible]			
[illegible]			
[illegible]			
Total Reimbursable Obligations	3	---	---
99.0 Total obligations	8,164	8,226	11,200

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O—350-692

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STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE
Personnel Summary

Identification code 10-04-1110-0-1-402	1974 actual	1975 estimate	1976 estimate
Total number of permanent positions...	97	107	115
Full-time equivalent of other positions.....	70	91	101
Average paid employment.....	165	195	212
Average GS grade.....	9.09	9.07	9.08
Average GS salary.....	$14,843	$14,836	$14,878
(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO:1964—O-732-469

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management

Construction and Maintenance
10-04-1110-0-1-302
Analysis of Changes in Requirements
(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget Authority	Outlays
FY 1974 Total	$ 6,800	$ 6,111
Decrease:		
Automatic (non-policy)		
Construction		
(a) Buildings		
Roseburg Office	- 525	- 500
Anchorage District Complex	- 700	- 650
Alaska Housing	- 500	- 450
Completion of work in progress	- 200	- 150
Survey and Design	- 110	- 110
Subtotal, Building Construction	- 2,035	- 1,860
(b) Recreation Facilities		
To provide outdoor recreation facilities on the public lands and for the survey and design of future sites to accommodate public use	- 1,200	- 1,120
Increase:		
Automatic (non-policy)		
Construction		
(a) Buildings		
Anchorage District Complex	+ 210	
Remodel Price Utah Office	+ 60	
Radio Buildings	+ 10	
Completion of work in progress	+ 180	
Survey and Design	+ 230	
Subtotal, Building Construction	+ 690	+ 1,154 a/
(b) Recreation Facilities		
To provide outdoor recreation facilities on National Resource Lands and for survey and design of future sites to accommodate public use.	+ 1,013	+2,450 a/

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management

10-04-1110-0-1-302
Analysis of Changes in Requirements
(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget Authority	Outlays
Maintenance		
(a) Buildings	+ 208	+ 200
(b) Recreation facilities	+ 731	+ 720
(c) Roads and Trails	+ 518	+ 510
Subtotal Maintenance	+ 1,457	+ 1,430
FY 1975 Total	$ 6,725	$ 8,165
Decrease:		
Automatic (non-policy)		
Construction		
(a) Buildings		
Anchorage District Complex	- 210	
Remodel Price Utah Office	- 60	
Radio Buildings	- 10	
Completion of work in progress	- 180	
Survey and Design	- 230	
Subtotal Building Construction	- 690	- 1,367 a/
(b) Recreation Facilities		
To provide outdoor recreation facilities on public land and for survey and design of future sites to accommodate public use.	- 1,013	- 2,443 a/
Increase:		
Automatic (non-policy)		
Construction		
(a) Buildings		
McGrath Fire Base	+ 300	+ 255
Galena Fire Base	+ 150	+ 150
Bureau Sign Shops	+ 200	+ 200
Surprise RAH	+ 50	+ 50
Ravendale Fire Station	+ 70	+ 70
Craig District Office	+ 200	+ 160
Shoshone District Office	+ 360	+ 300
Salmon District Office	+ 50	
Miles City District Office	+ 125	+ 90
Lewistown District Office	+ 35	+ 35
Radio Building Construction	+ 35	+ 35
Jordan Valley Fire Station	+ 175	+ 150
Wagontire Lookout	+ 25	

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management

10-04-1110-0-1-302
Analysis of Changes in Requirements
(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget Authority	Outlays
Fillmore District Office	+ 50	+ 50
Survey and Design	+ 228	+ 200
Subtotal Building Construction	+ 2,053	+ 1,805
(b) Recreation Facilities To provide recreation facilities on the public land and for survey and design of future sites to accommodate future use.	+ 2,625	+ 1,800
Maintenance		
(a) Buildings To provide for the corrective and preventive maintenance of buildings, parking lots, outdoor storage areas, loading docks, fences and grounds.	+ 100	+ 95
(b) Recreation Facilities Provide for periodic maintenance of developed recreation sites including FY 75 construction. Also includes hazard reduction and cultural enhancement operations	+ 1,300	+ 1,050
(c) Roads and Trails Provide for preventive and corrective maintenance of access roads under BLM jurisdiction.	+ 100	+ 95
FY 1976 Total	$11,200	$ 9,200

a/ Includes outlays from current and prior year projects.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Analysis by Activity

Activity	Appropriation FY 1974	Total Appropriation FY 1975	FY 1976 Budget Estimate	Budget Estimate FY 1976 compared w/Total Avail. FY 1975	Page Ref.
1. Construction	$3,235,000	$1,703,000	$4,678,000	+ $2,975,000	103
2. Maintenance	3,565,000	5,022,000	6,522,000	+ 1,500,000	114
Total	$6,800,000	$6,725,000	$11,200,000	+ $4,475,000	

1. Construction

Analysis by Subactivities

Subactivity	FY 1974 Amount Available	FY 1975 Amount Available	FY 1976 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1976 Compared with 1975 Total Program
(a) Building Construction	2,871,843	1,084,156	2,053,000	+ 968,844
(b) Recreation Construction	1,753,828	1,905,230	2,625,000	+ 719,770
Total	4,625,671	2,989,386	4,678,000	+1,688,614

1. Construction

	($000) FY 1975	FY 1976 Increase	FY 1976 Total
Buildings	690	+ 1,363	2,053
Recreation	1,013	1,612	2,625
Total	1,703	2,975	4,678
Positions	~~31~~ 28	No Change	~~31~~ 28

/Activity & Administrative Support/

(a) Buildings FY 1975 $690,000 +$1,343,000 No Increase Positions

The total proposed FY 1976 Building Construction Program is as follows:

In Support of Fire Program	$ 790,000
In Support of Other Programs	1,510,000
Total	$2,053,000

Location	Facility	Construction Items	Estimated Cost ($1,000)
1. Bureauwide		Survey, design and contract supervision	228
2. Alaska	McGrath RAH & Fire Base	Water & Sanitary System, Barracks/Mess Building	300
3. Alaska	Galena Fire Base	Utilities for Modular Buildings	150
4. Arizona & Wyoming	Bureau sign Shops	Compliance with OSHA and State codes, expand existing facilities	200
5. California	Surprise RAH	Addition to Fire Station	50
6. California	Ravendale Fire Station	Equipment Storage & Yard	70
7. Colorado	Craig District Office Complex	Warehouse, Fire Dispatch, Vehicle Storage, Yard & Landscaping	200
8. Idaho	Shoshone District Office Complex	Warehouse, Shop, Yard	360
9. Idaho	Salmon District Office	Yard surfacing & Fence	50

10. Montana	Miles City Dist. Office Complex	Office Addition	125
11. Montana	Lewistown Dist.	Fire Retardant Storage and Crew Facilities	35
12. Montana & Utah	Radio Buildings	Construction of Seven Buildings (MT-1, UT-6)	35
13. Oregon	Jordan Valley Fire Station	Replacement of Fire Station, Crew Quarters	175
14. Oregon	Wagontire L.O.	Replacement of Fire Lookout	25
15. Utah	Fillmore Dist.	Yard Surfacing, Fence	50
		Total	$2,053

Fire Support

McGrath, Alaska. ($300,000) McGrath is a major fire base in central Alaska, and is one of the primary facilities of the Anchorage District. In addition, it is a resource area headquarters and serves as the major location for professional resource personnel. At present, facilities include a log house built 25 years ago, a log office and parachute loft, and a converted garage which serves as a warehouse. A very small converted barracks building serves as mess hall. The water system is an outdated pump servicing an above ground distribution system which is impossible to maintain. Water provided is lower in quality than some natural streams, and is often bright red in color.

The base serves as a major staging station for over 200 firefighters during summer months, and is intended as year-round quarters for resource management staff. It is totally inadequate for both, and winter residence is not possible.

Requested funds are for an adequate water system, and a barracks and mess building to accommodate emergency and resource management crews. Funds are the minimum necessary to replace the present makeshift operation, and other temporary arrangement.

Galena, Alaska. ($150,000) Galena is similar in importance to the McGrath complex--it is the major fire base in the western Fairbanks District, and may serve 200 to 300 personnel at any one time during summer months. Present facilities consist of an office, warehouse, and oil and gas storage shed. Utilities are almost totally lacking, and sanitary facilities consists of one pit privy.

Requested funds are for installation of utilities to service the site. Utility hookups to Galena Air Base can be made under agreement with the Air Force. Improved quarters facilities will be proposed in the form of modular buildings for FY 77 and 78 to complete the total need. The utility hookups are the priority need, and are the minimum necessary to make the facility usable fire suppression base.

Ravendale, California. ($70,000) An administration building and small fire warehouse were completed at this site in FY 1974. The facility is consistent with current fire zone planning, and houses initial attack crews and standby equipment in a high priority fire area. Requested funds are to continue development of the site begun in 1974, and will complete the necessary facilities at the site. Funds are for vehicle and oil and gas storage, a small heliport to service fire line crews, and yard surfacing and landscaping.

Lewistown, Montana. ($35,000) Lewistown District operates a fire retardant mixing plant at the Lewistown City-County Airport in support of initial attack fire operations in the northern Rocky Mountains. At present, temporary facilities at the site do not provide storage of retardant, nor a crew rest area, or even rest rooms for the crew. Retardant must be trucked or fork-lifted from the District warehouse nearly a mile away; storage there is limited to only 40 tons, or enough for only two days' operations during severe fire conditions. Due to the limited space, the plant has in the past been without any retardant at all for as much as two days during heavy fire occurrence.

Requested funds are for construction of a retardant storage building and crew rest area at the site to eliminate haul time, and reduce aircraft reloading and getaway time. It also makes the District warehouse space available for equipment storage and stores security as originally planned. Authority to construct the building has been obtained from the airport commission.

Jordan Valley, Oregon. ($175,000) Requested funds are for replacement of a fire station and crew quarters which are essential to continued initial attack capability in the area. The former structure was over 25 years old and was recently dismantled due to its dilapidated and extremely hazardous condition. Presently, the crew is using one office/cooking trailer, and two sleeping trailers that are inadequate for this purpose, provide no storage for tools or equipment, and are needed in high priority resources programs for which they were originally intended.

Wagontire Lookout, Oregon. ($25,000) Requested funds are for replacement of an existing wooden lookout constructed over 20 years ago. Main beams, stringers, and wooden support are aged and very unsafe. The facility contains no living space, and the lookout has been using a small camp trailer parked at the base of the tower. Due to its unsafe condition, the tower can no longer be used without endangering personnel; its continued effectiveness is consistent with current fire zone planning.

Funds will replace the tower with a modern steel structure that incorporates adequate living and storage space.

Radio Buildings (7). ($35,000) These small mountaintop buildings are necessary to house radio repeater stations essential to maintenance of the Bureau's emergency administrative radio net. The radio system is required during fire emergencies, and is often the only means for field personnel to communicate resource management information or personal emergency conditions to the District Offices.

Non-Fire and Administrative Support

Bureau Sign Shops, Kingman, Arizona, and Rawlins, Wyoming. ($200,000)

The two facilities at these sites accommodate all of BLM's sign needs for administration of the public lands in the western states including directional signs, interpretive information, and warning/informational signing.

Funding is immediately necessary for expansion of the existing facilities and for upgrading utility and protection systems to acceptable OSHA safety standards. Present wiring systems and exhaust/ventilation systems do not meet safety standards. Neither installation has overhead sprinkler systems in wood storage or paint rooms, and neither have explosion-proof paint storage areas. Paint application rooms are not compartmentalized from other work areas, and fire and fumes danger to workers is critical. The Rawlins shop shares work quarters with District maintenance crews, and due to limited space, both cannot work efficiently at the same time.

Requested funds are for a 2,400 sq. ft. extension of the Kingman Building, and a 750 sq. ft. extension and 1,600 sq. ft. addition to the existing Rawlins Building. Funding also provides for immediate compliance with OSHA and with state and local building safety codes.

Surprise Resource Area Headquarters, California. ($50,000) Requested funds are for an addition of administrative space to an existing fire station constructed in FY 1973. Present facilities are used by emergency fire crews during summer months, but are not adequate for managerial staff during other periods. Recent approval was given for establishment of a resource area headquarters in this area. The present staff consists of four professional personnel attached to the Susanville, California District. While working in the area, personnel must either travel to and from Susanville daily, or locate local temporary quarters on a daily basis. Addition of 1,025 sq. ft. of office/dormitory space will allow permanent personnel to serve the public and carryout management responsibilities by providing administrative space and quarters while in the area, thus saving travel time from Susanville.

Shoshone, Idaho. ($360,000) The FY 1975 program is providing for construction of office and administrative space for the District headquarters.

Funds requested for FY 1976 will complete the complex necessary for administration of the public land in the District. The proposal includes oil and gas storage, vehicle storage, and warehouse facilities totalling 8,000 sq. ft. including a shop and fire dispatch office in a fenced yard. Completion of these facilities will provide a complete complex on one site for full District operation.

Salmon, Idaho. ($50,000) Requested funds will allow yard surfacing and fencing of the site constructed in FY 1965. Security and prevention of vandalism as well as public protection have been difficult without the required enclosure. Yard surfacing will obviate extensive maintenance costs incurred with the present unsurfaced parking and vehicle storage area.

Miles City, Montana. ($125,000) The present District Office complex was constructed in FY 1967. Recent increased responsibilities in the area of energy development have necessitated a staff increase from 32 personnel in FY 1974 to a present level of 54 permanent people, or a 70% increase. Professional staff have overflowed present facilities.

Requested funds are for expansion of existing facilities to accommodate increased personnel by addition of 2,100 sq. ft. of office space, a warehouse addition, fuel storage, and yard surfacing and landscaping.

Fillmore, Utah. ($50,000) Requested funds are for surfacing and fencing the equipment storage yard and public parking area associated with the District Office built in FY 1965. Surfacing will eliminate high costs of maintaining the present dirt and gravel area, and fencing will assist in alleviating increasing security problems.

Craig, Colorado. ($200,000) The Craig District Office was completed in FY 1970 as the first phase of developing a complete complex on one site. The present warehouse and storage is on the opposite side of town necessitating extensive travel back and forth. As a partial interim solution, a temporary fire dispatch office is presently housed in a trailer at the office site. Security problems are also aggravated by trying to maintain even minimum security at two separate sites.

Requested funds are to complete the complex at one site by providing a 5,600 sq. ft. warehouse with attached vehicle storage and incorporating a fire dispatch office. Funds include oil and gas storage facilities and yard surfacing and landscaping.

Survey and Design. ($228,000) The proposed funding will allow capability for maintaining survey and design efforts at a level that will meet present and future building construction needs in locations having inadequate facilities and lack of adequate space. This funding level coupled with the proposed construction program will reduce the backlog of critical administrative and special purpose facility needs.

Recreation Construction

Intensive Use	FY 1975 $1,013,000	+$1,612,000	0 Positions

New recreation construction is required to help reduce the imbalance between the actual use of the public lands for outdoor recreation and the number of facilities available to accommodate this use. Intensive use (facility oriented) recreation on NRL's is estimated to be 16 million visitor days in 1974, and is expected to reach 23 million visitor days by 1980. One Time Use (OTU) capacity of current BLM recreation development is 16,783. With the addition of facilities to be constructed in FY 1975, the capacity will be increased to a total of 17,250 OTU's. The facilities will accommodate about 13%, or 2.2 million, of the 17 million visitor day demand for facilities.

Without basic recreation facilities, the land surface is abused, streams are polluted, trash is scattered, wildfires result from fires built in hazardous areas and lack of sanitation facilities create hazards to health. Unless steps are taken to provide new facilities and correct present sanitation and health problems, the sanitation and protection problems of the public lands will grow to unmanageable proportions.

The purpose of the Bureau's recreation construction program is not to attract additional use of the NRL's, but to accommodate existing use in specific areas for recreation activities. Through lease and nominal cost transfers of Federal lands under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act, the BLM is working with state and local agencies to encourage their participation in solving the problems of unaccommodated visitor use. There is an internal FY 1975 MBO Departmental Objective to transfer 55 tracts to state and local agencies.

Each year increasing demands are made upon the public lands to provide recreational opportunities to the rapidly growing population in the western states. Total visitor use days is expected to exceed 80 million visitor days by 1980. The proposed FY 1976 recreation construction program includes construction in the most critical areas to help alleviate unaccommodated visitor use and protect natural resources. These facilities will provide safe camping and picnicking units, potable water, sanitary facilities and other improvements to assure public health and safety as well as to prevent stream pollution and fire damage to resources. Major efforts are oriented to providing facilities subject to use by urban populations and to complete projects already under construction. The funding level proposed for FY 1976 would support the following projects.

FY 1976 Recreation Construction Projects

State	Project	Cost Estimate $000	Family Units Or Other Features
Alaska	Paxson Lake	140	20 overnight units
Arizona	Senator Wash (Lower Colorado)	180	50 day use units
Arizona	Aravaipa Canyon	80	10 overnight units
California	Imperial Dunes	325	Water & Sanitary Systems
California	Tolkan (King Range)	20	Water system
Colorado	DeWeese	90	30 day use units
Montana	Holter Lake	90	improvements
Nevada	Primitive Area Threshold Facilities	50	Facilities
Utah	Little Sahara	460	90 overnight facilities
Wyoming	Meadow	85	20 overnight units
California	Yuha Way Station	880	1 way station
Sub-total Construction Costs		2,400	
All States Survey and Design		225	
	Total	2,625	

Paxson Lake, Alaska - $140,000

This development will provide 20 overnight units on the shores of Paxson Lake. This lake is eight miles long along Richardson Highway, half-way between Fairbanks and Anchorage. During the 1974 season, it is estimated the area will receive 25,000 visitor days of use at the existing three unit primitive site. This is the only public access site on the lake leading to overcrowding. Current facilities are grossly inadequate to accommodate visitor use resulting in pollution, unsafe drinking water (presently using surface lake water), increased maintenance costs, and deterioration of the present site from overuse.

Aravaipa Canyon, Arizona - $80,000

Construction of this site will provide for 10 overnight units, and will provide the only public campground in Aravaipa Canyon. This facility is located eight miles from the entrance to the Bureau's Aravaipa Canyon Primitive Area which is receiving eight to ten thousand visitor use days. It will also provide the basis for management of day use visits to the Canyon. Without this site, management of the Aravaipa Canyon Primitive Area will be ineffective because of the pollution problem. There is no control over garbage, litter, and human waste disposal when uncontrolled indiscriminate camping and day use occurs in an unregulated manner.

Imperial Dunes (Gecko Campground), California - $325,000

Located in Imperial County, California, and extending in a north-south direction the Dunes are about 30 miles long and vary from 1/2 miles to six miles wide. The Dunes receive an estimated 300,000 visitor day use per year. Almost all of this use is oriented to ORV - dune buggy use. Present safety conditions in the dune area are critical. Dune buggy enthusiasts are parking along the adjacent highway, and on many weekends, vehicles are lined up for miles bumper to bumper along both sides of highway. Last year one person was killed because of this dangerous situation.

The proposed Gecko campground area is located in the southern portion of the dunes and receives 30,000 visitor use days per year. The road to the site, road within the site including parking spaces, and several large parking areas have been constructed. FY 1975 funding will provide for water to the site, but notfor internal distribution or sanitary facilities. The FY 1976 funds will complete the 100 unit campsite by providing sanitation, and water distribution system, and 5 toilets. Approximately 3,000 feet of internal water system is required.

This campground will reduce the number of vehicles parking on the roadside. The northern portion of the dunes is now closed to ORV use because of significant cultural values and rare wildlife species that are found there. This facility would attract users to the southern portion, thus easing the pressure on the closed northern portion. At present, it is difficult to enforce the closure. Developing this water system is needed to provide safe water to this campground.

Tolkan Campground (King Range), California - $20,000

This facility would provide for a water system in the existing Tolkan Campground. The campground, located in King Range, was constructed in 1962. King Range is receiving increasingly heavy use because of the publicity resulting from special legislation which established the King Range area. Presently, safe drinking is not available.

DeWeese, Colorado - $90,000

This development will provide for 30 day use units. This site is located 40 miles southwest of Canon City, Colorado, along the banks of an old reservoir. The area is receiving 21,000 fisherman use days per year. Existing facilities include only old deteriorated pit toilets, which are creating a health problem. FY 1976 funding would provide vault toilets, parking, and facilities for 30 units. This site is a joint cooperative effort between the county, state, and BLM. The county will maintain the roads; state will provide for the recreation maintenance; and BLM will provide the facilities.

Primitive Area Threshold Facilities, Nevada - $50,000

Construction of these facilities will provide parking and basic sanitary facilities; and visitor contact point at major entrances to five potential primitive areas in Nevada. These areas are receiving moderate to heavy use, and these basic facilities are needed to protect the unique natural values found there.

Little Sahara, Utah - $460,000

This development is intended to provide 90 overnight family units in a unique sand dune area within an hour and half drive from Salt Lake City. It will serve a population area of over one million people. This proposed construction is a continuation of the Little Sahara project. An access road to the site and 26 family units will be completed in FY 1975. Existing and primitive facilities are inadequate to handle the ORV use that is similar in intensity to that experienced on the Imperial Sand Dunes in the California Desert. There were an estimated 130,000 visitor days at these dunes in 1973. Intensive management of this area through ranger staffing provision of facilities to concentrate campers is the key to ORV control in the surrounding region.

Meadow Recreation Site, Wyoming - $85,000

The road to this site was constructed in FY 1973. Master planning for the area envisions the 20 family unit Meadow area as one needed to handle overflow use and unmet demand for the county-operated Casper Mountain site. Visits there exceed 50,000 annually. Uncontrolled use of this area,25 miles from Casper, has resulted in indiscriminate camping resulting in destruction of flora, scattered garbage piles, and unsanitary conditions due to the lack of facilities.

Senator Wash, Arizona - $180,000

Construction of this site will provide 50 day use units in an area along the Lower Colorado River which now has two toilets, and parking space. One quarter million visitor days of use are presently experienced in the general area. Tables, additional sanitary facilities, and water are needed to correct the indiscriminate use which is destroying vegetation, causing on-site erosion, and resulting in open dumps and toilets.

Holter Lake, Montana - $90,000

This project is for the paving of the parking lot, entrance road, and campground spur roads in the Holter Lake campground. An estimated 20,000 visitor days are being accommodated at this site. The untreated gravel surface of the roads creates a dust problem and has high maintenance costs. The paving is also needed to improve access to the parking area.

Yuha Way Station, Southern California - $880,000

The Yuha Way Station will be located on Interstate 8, and it is estimated that 6,000 vehicles per day will pass the station. Sixty to seventy percent of the users of the Yuha Desert originate in the San Diego area which has a population of 1.7 million. During FY 1974, the immediate area received 286,000 visitor days of use of which 90%+ of the users in their recreation pursuits would have passed the station. Seventy percent of the use is non-competitive ORV oriented--a family leisure type of ORV activity. Sites containing significant archaeological and geological values in the Yuha Desert area include Fossil Canyon, Painted Gorge, and Oyster beds. These sites are receiving considerable resource damage.

The Yuha Way Station will be the center of the Bureau's public relation program for the Yuha Desert. At this facility, the public will be able to secure desert information and be exposed to an environmental conservation program on desert values. Because the Yuha Desert is heavily used and contains unique and fragile resources, people visiting it must acquire a knowledge of its environment and its hazards, and help reduce resource deterioration and injury to the visitor.

Construction of the Yuha Way Station will provide for the basic needs of the public land visitor and the administrative needs of the southern desert area. Development plans call for off-road parking, sanitary facilities including a trailer waste disposal station, drinking water, and trash receptacles. A building with approximately 4,600 square feet of floor sapce will be constructed to provide interpretive material, hazard information, displays such as maps, regulations, etc., and BLM administrative space. The station will provide space for an estimated 20 people of which 15 would be Desert Rangers and five administrative support personnel.

2. Maintenance

Analysis by Subactivities

Subactivity	FY 1974 Amount Available	FY 1975 Amount Available	FY 1976 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1976 Compared with 1975 Total Program
(a) Building Maintenance	613,876	746,000	846,000	+ 100,000
(b) Recreation Maintenance	1,460,312	2,247,777	3,517,000	+ 1,269,223
(c) Road Maintenance	1,460,941	2,242,891	2,159,000	- 83,891
Total	3,535,129	5,236,668	6,522,000	+ 1,285,332

2. Maintenance

	FY 1975	FY 1976 Increase	FY 1976 Total
	$5,022,000	+ $1,500,000	$6,522,000
Positions	79	+ 8	87

/Land and Surface Resources Management/

(a) Recreation Maintenance

	($000) FY 1975	($000) FY 1976 Increase	FY 1976 Total
Intensive Use	1,527	+ 200	1,727
Extensive Use	620	---	620
Cultural Enhancement	70	+1,100	1,170
Total	2,217	+1,300	3,517
Positions	23	+ 6	29

Intensive Use FY 1975 $1,527,000 + $200,000 + 3 Positions

Demands for recreation opportunities on NRL's are growing at increasing rates. The sheer number of people using the relatively few developed sites require accelerated maintenance schedules to keep pace with the need for clean-up and repair. Of the total sixty million visitor days of use anticipated in 1976, intensive use facility demand is estimated at 17 million visitor use days. BLM is only satisfying 13% of this demand. The visitor day use at BLM's 3,600 family units results in the use of 20 million gallons of water, and the deposit of 1,800 tons of liquid and 2,200 tons of soiled wastes. Seasons of use are expected to be extended to satisfy increase demand.

Funds are adequate for operations of the existing 201 developed recreation sites, exclusive of western Oregon, including garbage removal, etc; but are inadequate for replacement of worn out or damage facilities such as toilets, water systems, etc. Some sites may necessarily be closed in 1976 due to hazards generated by inability to replace fixtures required to ensure sanitary use conditions. Increase funding of $200,000 and 3 new positions will provide maintenance on only new FY 1975 completed facilities which includes 6 developed recreation sites providing for 105 overnight units.

New Facilities completed in FY 1975 Needing Maintenance in FY 1976 includes:

1.	Laquna Dam South (Arizona)	35 over-night units
2.	Squaw Lake (Arizona)	Minimum camping facilities
3.	Indian Creek Reservoir (California)	30 over-night units
4.	Barstow Way Station (California)	-
5.	Little Sahara (Utah)	26 over-night units
6.	Simpson Spring (Utah)	14 over-night units
	Total	105 over-night units

Extensive FY 1975 $620,000 No Change

Extensive use is not related to a site or project. Extensive use would include such items as; cleanup programs, and reducing hazards on NRL's. Slow progress is being experienced in BLM regarding our extensive maintenance program. Some cleanup efforts, reduction of hazards is being accomplished, but the Bureau is falling short of its responsibilities. Emphasis in FY 1975 is to reduce the number of deaths and serious injuries related to recreation on NRL's in areas receiving the most intensive public use. In these areas, an estimated 400 hazards will be eliminated, neutralized or reduced. This will be accomplished by fencing, signing, or filling mine shafts, and other hazards. Cooperative efforts with organized user groups such as ORV clubs, and others, are expected to increase appreciately the effectiveness of this program.

FY 1976 program proposals will be at approximately the FY 1975 level. Emphasis will be directed to elimination or neutralizing in most critical hazards on NRL's. Clean-up 850 undeveloped sites, 50 unauthorized dumpsites, 820 miles of roadsides, 85 miles of waterway, and removal of about 1,342 tons of trash is anticipated. Cooperative clean-up effort with organized groups will be encouraged.

Cultural Enhancement FY 1975 $70,000 + $1,100,000 + 3 Positions

Executive Order 11593 directs Federal agencies to meet the objectives of (1) identification; (2) protection, and (3) stabilization of significant historical, archaeological, and architectural objects. The actual protection and stabilization of significant values is an important function in our overall Cultural enhancement program.

There are 35 cultural sites of importance on NRL's that are in danger of being destroyed, and require protection and stabilization to preserve their values.

Priorities for protection and stabilization established within the cultural protection program are:

(1) First priority will be given to those sites that are on or nominated to the National Register of Historic Places, and are subject to natural or human destruction that would significantly affect the values for which the site was designated.

(2) Second priority will be given to those sites that might be eligible for placement on the National Register of Historic places, and are subject to natural or human destruction that would significantly affect the values for which the site was designated.

The immediate objective of this program is to provide for the emergency protection of 35 significant cultural resource sites, structures, and objects in priority one above from:

a. natural destruction (wind, moisture, erosion, sun, animals, vegetation, etc.);

b. human destruction (vandalism, theft, inadvertant use, etc.).

Categories of sites to receive emergency stabilization and protection include: prehistoric sites, historic sites, and neohistoric sites.

Prehistoric Sites - The Prehistoric period is that time period prior to the intrusion of white man. Prehistoric sites that will be stabilized and protected, and are significant representations of the following categories:

		Sites
(1)	Habitation & Defense structures	11
(2)	Art objects (intaglios, petroglyphs, pictographs)	6
(3)	Agricultural - related structures	2
	Total	19

Historic Sites - The Historic period is that time period from when white man appeared on the scene to about 50 years before the present data. Historic sites that will be stabilized and protected and are significant representations of the following categories:

		Sites
(1)	Commerce (mining & other)	5
(2)	Law and order	2
(3)	Transportation	2
(4)	Habitation	5
	Total	16

Neohistoric Sites - The Neohistoric period is that time period from 50 years ago to the present, that is contemporary. This increase does not provide protection for neohistoric sites because sites in the prehistoric and historic categories above are of higher priority.

The protection and stabilization of 19 prehistoric sites will allow for the continued study and research of early cultures in America so man's behavoir can be better understood. The protection and stabilization of the historic sites will allow for people to study and enjoy historical happenings that have occurred in the United States the past three centuries.

/Activity and Administrative Support/

	FY 1975	($000) FY 1976 Increase	FY 1976 Total
Building Maintenance	746	+ $100	846
Road & Trail Maintenance	2,059	+ 100	2,159
	2,805	+ 200	3,005
Positions	56	+ 2	58

(b) Building Maintenance FY 1975 $746,000 +$100,000 +0 Positions

An increase of $100,000 without additional positions in FY 1976 will allow continued maintenance of 860 existing structures with a space in excess of 960,000 square feet, and will allow maintenance of construction completed in FY 1975, including new offices at Anchorage, AK, Price, UT, Shoshone, ID, and Las Vegas, NV. The increase will help satisfy in upgrading the level of maintenance on existing structures as well as accommodating the new construction. BLM's cost at $0.88/sq. ft. is, however, many times lower than private industry maintenance levels. The requested increase is necessary to maintain a safe and healthy working environment for Federal employees. It comtemplates no frills, cosmetic improvements, or personnel confort items, but is necessary to meet city and state building codes and to comply with the requirements of OSHA.

Many of the BLM operated buildings were built during the 1930's and 40's and will not meet even minimum safety standards for wiring, plumbing, ventilation, and storage of equipment. In addition, rising costs common to all areas of government are strongly felt in the area of maintenance since mush of the service is contracted to private firms. As opposed to private business which are often housed in a single building, most BLM offices include public parking areas, yards, warehouses, shops and storage sheds which must also be made safe, and which represent a substantial investment to be protected.

(c) Road and Trail Maintenance FY 1975 $2,059,000 $100,000 + 2 Positions

BLM has primary responsibility for maintaining over 44,000 miles of roads, 5,000 miles of trails, and an estimated 250 bridges. In FY 1975, it will maintain only 17% of the roads and trails, and an estimated 5% of the bridges for which it is responsible. On the remainder, failure to control soil movement from road surfaces will result in excessive sedimentation and water turbidity, and increased soil and water loss. Soil losses of up to 100 tons per mile are not uncommon. Road closures will be made where necessary during extreme weather conditions, particularly in the spring, to prevent unnecessary damage to surfaces.

Use of the public land road system continues to increase by as much as 20% each year in some areas; most of the use made by private individuals unfamiliar with the terrain, and unskilled in driving on primitive surfaces. Some roads built by the CCC during the 1930's require replacement to maintain an adequate, safe driving surface.

Annual Maintenance Workload

	FY 75	FY 76 Incr.	FY 76 Total	Total Need
Roads (Mi.)	7,200	+ 200	7,400	44,000
Trails (Mi.)	200	0	200	5,000
Bridges (No.)	10	+ 10	20	250
Bridge Inventory	0	+ 100 (est.)	100 (est.)	

The Federal Aid Highway Act of 1968 directed that a National Bridge Inspection program be implemented for all public bridges. BLM has been unable to adequately comply with the Act, and less than 25% of BLM bridges have been inspected for safety, load limits, or maintenance needs. In addition, a vigorous maintenance program will ensure facilities do not contribute to deterioration of a quality environment in keeping with the spirit and intent of NEPA. Failure to correct washouts and unstable surfaces is an invitation for vehicle accidents to using publics, and can result in costly tort claims.

PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORITY)

For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority contained in title 23, United States Code, section 203, [$4,070,000], to remain available until expended. $6,870,000

(Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1975)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS
(Liquidation of Contract Authority)

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification Code: 10-04-1113-0-1-302	Cost to this appropriation			Analysis of 1976 financing		
	1974 Actual	1975 Estimate	1976 Estimate	Deduct Selected resources and unobligated balance, start of the year	Add selected resources and unobligated balance, end of year	Contract Authorization available for 1976
Program by Activities:						
Direct Program						
Public lands development roads and trails (program costs, funded).....	3,282	5,145	6,870	31,364	21,364	- 3,130
Reimbursable program						
Public lands development roads and trails.....	---	50	50	---	---	---
Total program costs, funded.....	3,282	5,195	6,920			
Change in selected resources a/.....	+797	---	---	---	---	---
10 Total Obligations.....	4,079	5,195	6,920			

a/ Selected resources as of June 30 are as follows: Unpaid undelivered orders, 1973, $567 thousand; 1974, $1,364 thousand; 1975, $1,364 thousand; 1976, $1,364 thousand.

Type size: 8 point 22 picas Case 180. Red underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS

Financing and Outlays (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-1113-0-1-302	19 74 actual	19 75 estimate	19 76 estimate
Financing:			
11. Receipts and reimbursements from: Federal funds.....	--	- 50	- 50
Unobligated balance available, start of year:			
21.40 Appropriation (-).....	--	--	--
21.49 Contract authority (-).....	-14,116	-30,037	-30,000
Unobligated balance available, end of year:			
24.40 Appropriation (+).....	--	--	--
24.49 Contract Authority (+).....	30,037	30,000	20,000
25.49 Unobligated balance lapsing....	--	4,891	3,130
Budget Authority.....	20,000	10,000	--
Budget Authority:			
40. Appropriation.....	4,000	4,070	6,870
40.49 Appropriation to liquidate contract authority.....	- 4,000	- 4,070	- 6,870
43. Appropriation (adjusted).....	--	--	--
49. Contract Authority (current).....	20,000	--	--
69. Contract Authority (permanent)...	- 0 -	10,000	--
Relation of Obligation to Outlays:			
71. Obligations incurred, net.....	4,079	5,145	6,870
Obligated balance, start of year:			
72.40 Appropriation (-).....	159	983	983
72.49 Contract authority (-).....	559	638	1,713
Obligated balance, end of year:			
74.40 Appropriation (-).....	- 983	- 983	- 1,423
74.49. Contract authority (-).....	- 638	- 1,713	- 1,713
90. Outlays.....	3,176	4,070	6,430

BLM-122

GPO: 1964—O-732-489

Type size: 8 point 22 picas Case 180. Red underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS

A-11-32

Status of Unfunded Contract Authorization (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-1113-0-1-302	19 74 actual	19 75 estimate	19 estimate
Unfunded balance, start of year.....	14,675	30,675	31,713
Contract authority.....	20,000	10,000	--
Unfunded balance, end of year.....	-30,675	- 31,713	- 21,713
Unfunded balance lapsing.....	--	- 4,891	- 3,130
Appropriation to liquidate contract authority.....	4,000	4,070	6,870
(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO:1964—O-732-469

BLM-123

Program and Performance

Public Lands Development Roads and Trails

Section 203 of Title 23, United States Code, provides for public lands development roads and trails which facilitate the development, protection, administration, and utilization of lands and resources administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

The FY 1976 program provides for new construction of 127 miles, and reconstruction of 279 miles of road, construction of one major and several minor bridges, 32 miles of trail construction, and acquisition of 240 easements for access to public lands.

STANDARD FORM 304
May 1969, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
304-103

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT, ROADS & TRAILS
OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-1113-0-1-302	1974 actual	1975 estimate	1976 estimate
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions	1,061	1,100	1,100
11.3 Positions other than permanent	197	230	230
11.5 Other personnel compensation	9	15	15
~~11.8 Special personal services payments~~			
Total personnel compensation	1,267	1,345	1,345
Personnel benefits:			
12.1 Civilian	111	160	200
~~13.0 Benefits for former personnel~~			
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	102	150	165
22.0 Transportation of things	54	90	150
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities	9	20	25
24.0 Printing and reproduction	–	–	–
25.0 Other services	55	150	220
26.0 Supplies and materials	179	220	250
31.0 Equipment	54	100	150
32.0 Lands and structures	2,248	2,910	4,365
33.0 Investments and loans			
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions			
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities			
43.0 Interest and dividends			
44.0 Refunds			
99.0 Total obligations	4,079	5,145	6,870

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O—358-692

Type size:
8 point 22 picas
Case 180.
Red underscore
Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

A-11-34A

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT, ROADS AND TRAILS
Personnel Summary

Identification code 10-04-1113-0-1-302	1974 actual	1975 estimate	1976 estimate
Total Number of Permanent Positions...	72	72	72
Full-time Equivalent of Other Positions:.....	19	22	22
Average Paid Employment.....	85	89	89
Average GS Grade.....	9.09	9.07	9.08
Average GS Salary.....	14,843	14,836	14,878
(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO:1964—O-732-489

BLM-126

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
10-04-1113-0-1-302
Public Lands Development Roads and Trails
Analysis of Changes in Requirements
(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget Authority	Outlays
1974 Total	20,000	3,176
Decrease:		
Automatic (Non-Policy):		
Road Construction	-10,000	--
Increase:		
Automatic (Non-Policy):		
Road Construction	--	+ 894
1975 Total	10,000	4,070
Decrease:		
Automatic (Non-Policy):		
Road Construction	-10,000	--
Increase:		
Program Increase:		
Road Construction	--	+2,360
1976 Total	--	6,430

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Public Lands Development Roads and Trails

Liquidation of Contract Authority

Appropriation, 1975	$ 4,070,000
Decrease in construction of public domain roads and trails	- $ 4,070,000
Subtotal	-0-
Increase in construction of public domain roads and trails	$ 6,870,000
Budget estimate, FY 1976	$ 6,870,000

Analysis by Activities

	Actual 1974	Estimate 1975	Estimate 1976	Increase or Decrease
Public Lands Development Roads and Trails	$4,079,000	$5,145,000	$6,870,000	+ $1,725,000

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Public Lands Development Roads and Trails

Contract Authority and Liquidation Program

	Contract Authority Available	Obligations	Net Unpaid Obligations, Prior Year	Total Obligations	Expenditures	Net Unpaid Obligations Carried Forward
			Fiscal Year 1974			
Public Lands Development Roads and Trails (Total).....	34,115,827	4,079,241	717,903	4,797,144	3,176,385	1,620,759
			Fiscal Year 1975			
Public Lands Developments Roads and Trails (Total).....	40,036,586	5,145,293	1,620,759	6,766,052	4,070,000	2,696,052
			Fiscal Year 1976			
Public Lands Development Roads and Trails (Total).....	30,000,000 1/	6,870,000	2,696,052	9,566,052	6,430,000	3,136,052

1/ Excludes $4,891,293 of unfunded authority which expires at the end of Fiscal Year 1975.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Public Lands Development Roads and Trails
(Liquidation of Contract Authority)

Status of Cash Authorization for
Liquidation of Contract Authority

	Actual 1974	Actual 1975	Actual 1976
Appropriation.....	$4,000,000	$4,070,000	$6,870,000
Unexpended balance brought forward.....	158,730	982,345	982,345
Total Available.....	4,158,730	5,052,345	7,852,345
Less: Expenditures.....	3,176,385	4,070,000	6,430,000
Unexpended balance....	982,345	982,345	1,422,345

Need for Liquidating Cash:

The Public Lands Development Roads and Trails (PLDR&T) program derives its obligating authority from the contract authority contained in the various Federal Aid Highway Acts; however, an appropriation of liquidating cash is required to make contract payments.

Since the first time that contract authority was provided in the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1962, the cumulative liquidating cash appropriation has been less than the cumulative amount of programmed obligational authority. This approach is possible because of the time lapse which usually occurs in construction projects between the date of contract obligations and the subsequent date of disbursement of funds to make progress payments under the contract.

Public Land Development, Roads and Trails	($000)
Roads in Support of Timber Program	4,900
Roads in Support of Recreation Program	910
Roads in Support of Other Programs	1,060
Total PLDR&T	6,870

An adequate, safe road and trail system is essential to the proper management of the 450 million acres of National Resource Lands administered by the Bureau. Most of the land is presently accessible only by primitive roads, or is totally inaccessible owing to limited avenues of approach blocked by private land holdings. Much of the access that is available has no legal foundation and is generally unsafe by most standards. Among the various resources access makes available for use is the extensive timber resource on public lands outside western Oregon. In order to fully utilize that resource to assist in meeting growing shortages of timber in the Nation, BLM is accelerating its timber harvest by 100 million board feet annually outside western Oregon. To achieve this objective on a sustained yield basis additional access to stands heretofore unavailable for harvest is imperative. Access development must precede timber harvest planning to ensure that road location will serve not only harvest requirements, but other administrative needs, such as fire protection, and multiple use management as well. Maintenance of acceptable environmental conditions and concern for damage to other resources is also considered. Where physical access exists, but is at the sufference of private landowners, legal access must be assured through acquisition of easements to develop long-range management plans.

Increasing demand for recreation opportunity has overloaded existing access to the point of shifting use to unauthorized public areas or to private roads, and has generated problems between other uses and with private landowners. Fragile areas are receiving uncontrollable use at increasing rates, and developed controlled access is necessary to channel public land users into suitable areas that can be protected from damage and managed for multiple uses.

Requested funds include only the minimum necessary to complement existing recreation use areas and to control use in areas subject to heavy visitor damage. Included are access to the Paxson Lake Campground between Anchorage and Fairbanks, Alaska where use is increasing rapidly, but access is primitive and unsafe. The Pacific Crest Trail in California is funded in conjunction with State and U.S. Forest Service development. Failure to complete BLM's segments will limit utility of the trail segments in other jurisdictions. Funds in support of the recreation program in New Mexico will channel access outside a natural and primitive area which is receiving heavy visitor use, but which presently is subject to uncontrolled vehicle use.

Access in support of other programs is for development or improvement of access necessary for fire protection, and for discharge of other multiple resource management responsibilities. Included is installment of a bridge on a hazardous water crossing which is the only access to the entire Ignacio Chavez Grant between Cuba and Grants, New Mexico. It is high mesa country and is used extensively for grazing, timber, fire wood, and hunting. It is also a high fire risk area. Several small road segments in Utah and Nevada are necessary for the continued administration of important natural resource programs in those states.

FY 1976 Proposed Program

	Timber Support ($000)	Timber Support MMBF Incr.	Recreation Support ($000)	Other ($000)	Total ($000)
Alaska	--	--	190	--	190
Arizona	260	3	--	--	260
California	2,200	35	400	--	2,600
Colorado	330	18	--	--	330
Idaho	275	11	--	--	275
Montana	490	10	--	--	490
Nevada	--	--	40	160	200
New Mexico	--	--	140	490	630
Oregon	650	20	--	--	650
Utah	--	--	60	310	370
Wyoming	350	6	--	--	350
Survey Design	345	--	80	100	525
	$4,900	103 MMBF	$910	$1,060	$6,870

	Timber Program	Recreation Program	Other
New Construction, Roads	120 mi.	7 (Mi.)	--
Reconstruction, Roads	145 mi.	13	121 mi.
Easement Acquisition	240 each	--	--
Trail Construction	--	32 mi.	--

RECAPITULATION OF PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS STATUS OF NBA AND LIQUIDATING CASH APPROPRIATIONS

Fiscal Year	New Budget Authority Authorized by the Federal Aid Highway Acts (In $1,000's)	Budget Authority Lapsing (In $1,000's)	Programmed New Budget Authority (In $1,000's)	Actual Obligations (In $1,000's)	Liquidating Cash Appropriation (In $1,000's)
1963	2,000		-----	-----	-----
1964	4,000		2,000	1,015	760
1965	2,000		2,500	2,084	2,500
1966	2,000		2,000	3,110	2,000
1967	3,000		2,000	1,304	2,000
1968	5,000		3,000	3,092	2,600
1969	3,500		3,320	2,869	3,500
1970	5,000		4,000	3,095	3,500
1971	5,000		2,500	4,067	3,500
1972	10,000		4,000	3,590	3,200
1973	-----		4,313	3,158	3,265
1974	20,000		4,000	4,079	4,000
1975	10,000	4,891	4,070	5,145 (est.)	4,070
1976	-----	3,130	6,870	6,870 (est.)	6,870
Total	71,500	8,021	44,573	43,478	41,765

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

For expenses necessary for management, protection, and development of resources and for construction, operation, and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other improvements on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California land-grant counties of Oregon, and on adjacent rights-of-way; and acquisition of rights-of-way and of existing connecting roads on or adjacent to such lands; an amount equivalent to 25 per centum of the aggregate of all receipts during the current fiscal year from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the amount appropriated herein for the purposes of this appropriation on lands administered by the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture: *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated herein for road construction on lands other than those administered by the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation: *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated herein is hereby made a reimbursable charge against the Oregon and California land grant fund and shall be reimbursed to the general fund in the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876).

(16 U.S.C. 583; 594; 43 U.S.C. 1, 2, 1181-a-f; 69 Stat. 374; Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1975)

FY 1976 BUDGET ESTIMATE
OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LAND FUND
DISTRIBUTION OF NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY BY PROGRAM GROUPS & CATEGORIES
(in thousands of dollars)

O&C ACTIVITIES		LAND AND SURFACE MANAGEMENT		ACTIVITIY AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT				TOTAL
		Timber Management	Recreation Mgmt.	Fire Control	Building Construction	Road & Trail Construction	Road Maintenance	
1. Construction & Acquisition	Base		700		-	20,250		20,950
	Change		-400		4,100	-1,770		1,930
	1976 Total		300		4,100	18,480		22,880
2. Forest Devel., Protection & Management	Base	11,900		1,300				13,200
	Change	3,270		100				3,370
	1976 Total	15,170		1,400				16,570
3. Operations & Maintenance	Base		750				3,300	4,050
	Change		-150				1,100	950
	1976 Total		600				4,400	5,000
Category Totals	Base	11,900	1,450	1,300	-	20,250	3,300	
	Change	3,270	-550	100	4,100	1,770	1,100	
	1976 Total	15,170	900	1,400	4,100	18,480	4,400	
Program Group Totals	Base	13,350		24,850				38,200
	Change	2,720		3,530				6,250
	1976 Total	16,070		28,380				44,450

Type size: 8 point 22 picas Case 180. Red underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

A-11-32A

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-5136-0-2-402	1974 actual	1975 estimate	1976 estimate
Program by Activities:			
1. Construction and acquisition.....	7,160	13,175	14,280
2. Forest development, protection and management.....	10,753	14,785	17,170
3. Operation and Maintenance.....	2,992	4,890	5,540
Total program costs, funded.....	20,904	32,850	36,990
Change in selected resources.....	+2,137	---	---
10. Total obligations.....	23,041	32,850	36,990
Financing:			
21. Unobligated balance available, start of year (-).....	-5,242	-11,509	-16,859
24. Unobligated balance available, end of year (+).....	11,509	16,859	24,319
40. Budget authority (appropriation).	29,307	38,200	44,450
Relation of Obligations to Outlays:			
71. Obligations incurred, net.....	23,041	32,850	36,990
72. Obligated balance, start of year.	7,586	10,569	16,594
74. Obligated balance, end of year...	-10,569	-16,594	-20,854
90. Outlays.....	20,058	26,825	32,730
(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO 1964—O-732-469

Program and Performance
Oregon and California Grant Lands

Twenty-five percent of the revenue from the revested Oregon and California grant lands is made available for three principle activities on the revested lands, and on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California land-grant counties of western Oregon. The Budget Authority estimate for 1976 is $44,450,000. The obligation program for FY 1976 level is $36,990,000. The funds will finance the following activities in western Oregon:

1. Construction and Acquisition. Provides for construction of Medford Office Complex, grading and surfacing of 78 miles of access roads, acquisition of existing connecting roads, easements, and rights-of-way for roads in commercial timber areas for timber production and resource management, and for the development of recreation facilities in western Oregon.

2. Forest Development and Protection and Management. Provides for the reforestation, stand improvement, mortality salvage, commercial thinnings, forest genetics, timber management, and protection on the forest lands in western Oregon.

3. Operation and Maintenance. Provides for the maintenance of access roads and for the operation and maintenance of recreation facilities in western Oregon.

The O&C Act provide that the O&C counties shall receive 75% of the gross revenue from these lands. The Appropriation Act provides that one-third of the amount which would have been due them from receipts (which is 25% of the gross receipts) should be deposited to the General Fund of the Treasury as reimbursement of the amount appropriated under this title.

Beginning in FY 1974, the receipts received from O&C funds to administer the O&C lands have been considerably greater than the obligation. Based on current O&C receipt estimates and planning figures, the status of the O&C Grant Land Fund for FY 1975 and FY 1976 is as follows:

	($000)
Carryover into FY 1975	11,509
Estimated NBA FY 1975	+ 38,200
Total available FY 1975	49,709
Obligations FY 1975	- 32,850
Carryover into 1976	16,859
Estimated NBA FY 1976	+ 44,450
Total available FY 1976	61,309
Proposed obligations FY 1976	- 36,990
Carryover into FY 1977	24,319

STANDARD FORM 304
May 1969, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
304-103

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

A-11-34A

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-5136-0-2-402	1974 actual	1975 estimate	1976 estimate
Bureau of Land Management			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions	7,132	7,400	8,400
11.3 Positions other than permanent	515	525	525
11.5 Other personnel compensation	55	50	60
~~11.8 Special personal services payments~~			
Total personnel compensation	7,702	7,975	8,985
Personnel benefits:			
12.1 Civilian	598	600	600
~~13.0 Benefits to former personnel~~			
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	169	286	350
22.0 Transportation of things	508	525	600
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities	39	750	850
24.0 Printing and reproduction	1	6	6
25.0 Other services	681	4,192	5,055
26.0 Supplies and materials	386	500	550
31.0 Equipment	100	300	350
32.0 Lands and structures	3,587	1,800	5,903
~~33.0 Investments and loans~~			
~~41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions~~			
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities	2	2	2
~~43.0 Interest and dividends~~			
~~44.0 Refunds~~			
Subtotal	13,773	16,936	23,251
95.0 Quarters & Subsistence charge (-)	-1	-1	-1
Total Obligations: Bureau of Land Management	13,772	16,935	23,250

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O—358-692

STANDARD FORM 304
May 1969, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised
304-103

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

A-11-34A

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-5136-0-02-402	19 74 actual	19 75 estimate	19 76 estimate
Allocation Accounts			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions	1,800	1,800	1,800
11.3 Positions other than permanent	234	257	272
11.5 Other personnel compensation	81	90	100
11.8 Special personal services payments			
Total personnel compensation	2,115	2,147	2,172
Personnel benefits:			
12.1 Civilian	196	210	225
~~13.0 Benefits for former personnel~~			
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	226	250	265
22.0 Transportation of things	186	205	220
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities	76	85	105
~~24.0 Printing and reproduction~~			
25.0 Other services	1,628	1,804	1,849
26.0 Supplies and materials	129	133	158
~~31.0 Equipment~~			
32.0 Lands and structures	4,712	11,081	8,745
~~33.0 Investments and loans~~			
~~41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions~~			
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities	1	1	1
~~43.0 Interest and dividends~~			
~~44.0 Refunds~~			
Subtotal-Allocation Accounts	9,269	15,915	13,740
99.0 Total obligations	23,041	32,850	36,990

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O—356-692

Type size:
8 point 22 picas
Case 180.
Red underscore
Case 210

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

A-11-34A

Object Classification (in thousand of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-5136-0-2-402	1974 actual	1975 estimate	1976 estimate
Obligations are distributed as follows:			
Interior, Bureau of Land Management....	13,772	16,935	23,250
Agriculture, Forest Service.....	2,957	3,600	3,800
Transportation, Federal Highway Administration.....	6,312	12,315	9,940
Total	23,041	32,850	36,990
(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO:1964—O-732-469

Type size: 8 point 22 picas Case 180. Red underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

Personnel Summary

Identification code 10-04-5136-0-2-402	1974 actual	1975 estimate	1976 estimate
Bureau of Land Management			
Total number of permanent positions..	451	494	562
Full-time equivalent of other positions.....	57	58	58
Average paid employment.....	490	532	585
Average GS grade.....	9.09	9.07	9.08
Average GS salary.....	14,843	14,836	14,878
Allocation Accounts			
Total number of permanent positions...	115	115	115
Full-time equivalent of other positions.....	22	24	27
Average paid employment.....	100	132	141
Average GS grade.....	8.30	8.30	8.30
Average GS salary.....	13,823	14,661	14,983
Average ungraded salary.....	10,173	10,640	10,640
(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO: 1964—O-732-469

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LAND

Analysis of Changes in Requirements
(In thousands of dollars)

10-04-5136-0-2-402	Budget Obligations	Outlays
1974 Total	23,041	20,058
Decreases		
Automatic (non-policy)		
Building Construction	- 629	- 610
Recreation Construction	- 1,540	- 1,510
Increases		
Automatic (non-policy)		
Road Construction	+ 6,303	+ 4,007
Forest Protection	+ 192	+ 180
Forest Development	+ 2,434	+ 1,950
Forest Management	+ 1,570	+ 1,450
Operation & Maintenance		
Recreation Facilities	+ 1,274	+ 1,120
Roads & Trails	+ 205	+ 180
FY 1975 Total	32,850	26,825
Decreases		
Automatic (non-policy)		
Road Construction	- 2,015	- 1,600
Recreation Construction	- 980	- 950
Increases		
Automatic (non-policy)		
Building Construction	+ 4,100	0
Forest Protection	+ 100	+ 80
Forest Development	+ 1,435	+ 1,200
Forest Management	+ 850	+ 765
Operations & Maintenance		
Roads & Trails	+ 600	+ 540
Recreation Facilities	+ 50	+ 40
Reduction of Unpaid Obligations from prior years		+ 5,830
FY 1976 Total	36,990	32,730

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Oregon and California Grant Lands
Analysis by Activity
Budget Authority

Activity	Appropriation 1974	Appropriation 1975	1976 a/ Budget Estimate	Budget Estimate 1976 compared w/Appropriation 1975	Page Ref.
1. Construction & Acquisition.....	14,972,000	20,950,000	22,880,000	+ 1,930,000	146
2. Forest Development, Protection & Management.....	9,860,000	13,200,000	16,570,000	+ 3,370,000	151
3. Operations & Maintenance.....	4,475,000	4,050,000	5,000,000	+ 950,000	153
Total	29,307,000	38,200,000	44,450,000	+ 6,250,000	

a/ The estimated increase requirement for space and related services in GSA facilities based on rates supplied by GSA is (+$89,000) included in the program increases in the O&C Fund appropriation. Total space costs included within the appropriation are $548,000.

Construction and Acquisition

1. Construction and Acquisition: Budget authority for FY 1975 is $20,950,000 and FY 1976 is $22,880,000, an increase of $1,930,000. On an obligation basis, the FY 1976 program is $14,280,000, an increase of $1,105,000. The program provides for construction of the Medford District Office Complex, access roads, and recreation facilities in western Oregon. The analysis of new budget authority, total availability, and the obligation program is in tabular form on the following page.

Construction and Acquisition Activity - Analysis of FY 1975 and FY 1976 Funding by Subactivity and Agency

Subactivity & Agency	FY 1975 NBA Estimate	FY 1974 Carryover Funds Available in FY 1975	FY 1975 Obligation Program	FY 1976 NBA Estimate	FY 1975 Carryover Funds Available in FY 1976	FY 1976 Obligation Program	Change in NBA FY 1975 to 1976
/Land & Surface Resources Management/							
(a) Recreation							
Bureau of Land Management	-0-	596,000	500,000	300,000	96,000	300,000	+ 300,000
Forest Service	700,000	200,000	780,000	-0-	120,000	-0-	- 700,000
Subtotal	700,000	796,000	1,280,000	300,000	216,000	300,000	- 400,000
/Activity & Administrative Support/							
(b) Access Roads							
Bureau of Land Management	17,425,000	6,070,000	9,325,000	15,080,000	14,170,000	6,480,000	- 2,345,000
Forest Service	2,825,000	295,000	2,570,000	3,400,000	550,000	3,400,000	+ 575,000
Subtotal	20,250,000	6,365,000	11,895,000	18,480,000	14,720,000	9,880,000	- 1,770,000
(c) Building							
Bureau of Land Management	-0-	-0-	-0-	4,100,000	-0-	4,100,000	+ 4,100,000
Subtotal	-0-	-0-	-0-	4,100,000	-0-	4,100,000	+ 4,100,000
Total	20,950,000	7,161,000	13,175,000	22,880,000	14,936,000	14,280,000	+ 1,930,000

/Land & Surface Resources Management/

(a) Recreation Construction - FY 1976 Obligation $300,000

Many previously remote areas with high recreational value have been opened as a result of BLM's overall timber management program. Increasing use of these areas by the public creates fire and pollution hazards which endanger both resources and the using public. The BLM FY 1976 program amount of $300,000 is a decrease of $200,000 from the FY 1975 level. It provides for environmental studies, survey and design, recreation inventory and coordination, and planning for future recreational demands in western Oregon.

/Activity & Administrative Support/

(b) Access Roads - FY 1976 Obligation $9,880,000

The amount of $9,880,000 includes $3,400,000 for the Forest Service. The BLM amount of $6,480,000 is a decrease of $2,845,000 compared to the FY 1975 obligation program of $9,325,000. The funds will be used for survey, design, easement acquisition, and the construction and acquisition of roads and bridges in support of the management of the O&C revested lands in western Oregon.

The access road system must be planned sufficiently ahead of actual sales to provide access to undeveloped areas of mature, over-mature, decadent, and scattered salvage timber stands to insure an orderly, well-balanced schedule of timber harvest.

Access road construction financed by Oregon and California Grant Land funds supplements the 300 to 500 or more miles per year of roads constructed under timber sale contracts. This construction program provides access for timber harvest and salvage, and multiple use activities in areas where the road construction costs would be excessive against a normal timber sale. Use of these funds also allows an entire road to be built under one contract in a relatively short period of time; whereas, if built under several timber sale contracts, the road would have to be built over a period of years. This extended time span would result in foregoing intensive forest management practices in areas adjacent to the proposed road. The volume of timber that would have to be removed under one timber sale contract in order to finance a road of this nature would violate accepted forest management practices.

Although 94% of road mileage in western Oregon is built with timber sales, the 6% constructed with O&C funds are a critical part of the total permanent transportation network.

The BLM portion includes: access road planning, reconnaissance, survey, design, easement acquisition and construction of roads, bridges and drainage structures; road surfacing; production of crushed aggregate; construction contract engineering; and an allowance for modification of on-going contracts. Construction details for FY 1976 follow:

Road Construction and Acquisition

Federal Highway Administration:		
Road Construction	2,440,000	a/
Drainage Structures	400,000	a/
Construction Engineering & Contract Modifications	750,000	
Crushed Aggregate Production	1,600,000	
Survey and Design	350,000	
Subtotal FHWA	5,540,000	
Bureau of Land Management:		
Planning and Reconnaissance	640,000	
Road and Easement Acquisition	300,000	
Subtotal BLM	940,000	
Total Access Road Obligation Program BLM Lands	6,480,000	
U. S. Forest Service Obligation Program:	3,400,000	
Total Obligation Program	$9,880,000	

a/ See Construction Project List on next page

FY 1976 Oregon and California Grant Land Construction

Road Construction

Project Name	County	Length (Miles)	Project	Estimated Cost
Nehalem Pre-Roading (Scaponia)	Columbia	11.0	Surfacing	$ 300,000
Middle Fork Road Cooper Creek Road	Clackamas	12.0	Surfacing	150,000
Whiskey Creek	Josephine	9.0	Surfacing	240,000
McKenzie-Bear	Lane	5.0	Grading	300,000
Wards Butte	Douglas	5.0	Grading	175,000
Shotgun Creek	Lane	2.0	Grading	150,000
Bobby Creek & W. Fk. Cow Creek	Douglas	8.0	Surfacing Road Improvements	525,000
Moon Creek	Coos	6.0	Surfacing	300,000
Shale City	Jackson	12.0	Surfacing	300,000
Soda Mtn.		8.0		
Total BLM Road Construction Program				2,440,000
Forest Service O&C Construction Program				3,400,000
Total Est. Project Funds				5,840,000

Drainage Structures

Project Name	County	Project	Total Estimated Cost
Lake Creek	Lane	Bridge	$ 75,000
Upper Smith River	Douglas	Bridge	50,000
Carengie Gulch Crossing	Josephine	Drainage Structure	55,000
Cheney Creek Crossing	Josephine	Drainage Structure	55,000
Slotted Pen Crossing	Douglas	Drainage Structure	55,000
N. Fk. Silver Creek Crossing	Josephine	Drainage Structure	55,000
Benson Gulch	Jackson	Drainage Structure	55,000
Total Est. Drainage Structure Funds			$ 400,000

(c) Building - Medford Office Complex - FY 1976 Obligation +$4,100,000

In 1967, the old Medford Post Office was remodeled and GSA converted it into a Federal building. The Bureau is the only agency now occupying the building. There are other Federal agencies in separate locations in the Medford area. When BLM vacates the Federal building, GSA has indicated that they will consolidate all other Federal agencies into the Federal building. Originally, in determining BLM space needs, GSA based the requirements on 102 permanent employees and did not consider temporary employees. There are now 139 permanent and 50 temporary employees. Floor arrangement in the Federal building creates poor space utilization and inefficiency. In addition to the existing inadequacy for office space there is no available space for a conference room or an area large enough to hold general District staff meetings or conduct public meetings. At the present location, parking for government and employee vehicles is inadequate. In the Greater Medford area, there is no existing building available that could provide the needed space for the expanded Medford District staff. The District's warehouse is located three miles from the Federal building. There is administrative inefficiency because of the separation of warehouse--parking lot and Federal building. Many round trips per day are made from the Federal building to the warehouse parking lot. The warehouse is located on 7.9 acres of BLM land, and is the site for the proposed new Medford District Office complex. Parking for government vehicles is now provided at this site.

The Federal building is inadequate to satisfy the District's expanded needs. Long term needs of the Bureau in Medford support a continuing requirement for an office building and facilities that can best be met by a facility on one-site totally owned and controlled by the Bureau; also a facility that would readily permit expansion to meet future BLM requirements.

Major components of the proposed Medford District Office Complex requiring new construction or remodeling include:

(a) Office Building
(b) Warehouse Remodeling
(c) Multi-purpose Building
(d) FHWA Building
(e) Fuel Oil Storage

Office Building. The building will contain 40,800 square feet of new office space.

Warehouse Remodeling. The existing warehouse is structurally sound and contains 11,130 square feet. Electrical systems are outmoded with hazardous conditions existing, and in need of replacement to meet building code. Remodeling and major interior rearrangements are proposed including exterior improvements, additional doors, adequate shelving, and flammable storage room.

Multi-purpose Building. This is new construction. The building will contain 7,400 square feet including a soil laboratory, seed storage, and refrigerated seedling storage.

FHWA 1/ Building. This is an existing building containing 2,904 square feet. It is in poor condition requiring remodeling. The building will be razed and a new shop building erected.

Fuel and Oil Storage. This building is in poor condition. Existing grade extends above the floor level, compounding drainage problems. The building will be razed and replaced with modern facilities for fueling vehicles.

Total space costs included within the construction and Acquisition activity are $65,000. There is no change in the amount from FY 1975 to FY 1976.

2. Forest Development, Management and PRotection: Budget authority for FY 1975 is $13,200,000, and FY 1976, $16,570,000, an increase of $3,370,000 exclusive of carryover funds. On an obligation basis, the FY 1976 program is $17,170,000, an increase of $2,385,000. The analysis of the new budget authority, total availability, and the obligation program is in tabular form on the following page.

1/ Federal Highway Administration - By an agreement with FHWA, BLM benefits by having FHWA expertise provide construction and maintenance on BLM timber access roads.

Forest Development, Protection and Management Activity - Analysis of FY 1975 and 1976 Funding by Subacticity and Agency

Subactivity & Agency	FY 1975 NBA Estimate	FY 1974 Carryover Funds Available in FY 1975	FY 1975 Obligation Program	FY 1976 NBA Estimate	FY 1975 Carryover Funds Available in FY 1976	FY 1976 Obligation Program	Change in NBA FY 1975 to 1976
/Land & Surface Resource Management/							
(a) Forest Development							
Bureau of Land Management	4,100,000	1,581,000	5,515,000	6,800,000	166,000	6,800,000	+ 2,700,000
Forest Service	225,000	213,000	250,000	400,000	189,000	400,000	+ 175,000
Subtotal	4,325,000	1,794,000	5,765,000	7,200,000	355,000	7,200,000	+ 2,875,000
(b) Forest Management							
Bureau of Land Management	7,575,000	812,000	7,720,000	7,970,000	667,000	8,570,000	+ 395,000
Subtotal	7,575,000	812,000	7,720,000	7,970,000	667,000	8,570,000	+ 395,000
/Activity & Administrative Support/							
(c) Forest Protection							
Bureau of Land Management	1,300,000	100,000	1,300,000	1,400,000	100,000	1,400,000	+ 100,000
Subtotal	1,300,000	100,000	1,300,000	1,400,000	100,000	1,400,000	+ 100,000
Total	13,200,000	2,706,000	14,785,000	16,570,000	1,122,000	17,170,000	+ 3,370,000

/Land & Surface Resource Management/

(a) Forest Development - FY 1976 Obligation $7,200,000

The purpose of this program is to insure maximum timber production which is reflected in the level of the annual allowable cut. Pre-commercial thinning, site improvement, stand conversion, reforestation, genetic improvement, fertilization and mortality salvage operations make up the Bureau's western Oregon intensified forest management program.

	FY 1975	FY 1976
Planting.....	33,000 Acres	34,000 Acres
Pre-commercial thinning.....	9,300 Acres	9,300 Acres
Stand Release & Site Preparation.....	20,000 Acres	20,000 Acres
Fertilization.....	10,000 Acres	28,000 Acres
Genetic tree improvement.....	---	50 man months (of additiona activity)

FY 1976 increase funding of $1,435,000 in this program will be utilized to reforest an additional 1,000 acres, fertilize an additional 18,000 acres, and increase activities in the genetic tree improvement program. To implement the increase forestry program level identified in FY 1976, 15 additional permanent positions are needed to administer: (1) contracts for an increased fertilization program, (2) the genetic tree improvement program, (3) the increased reforestation program, and (4) long range forest development planning, and preparation of environmental analyses in support of the above programs.

The Forest Service program of $400,000 included in the obligation program of $7,200,000 is for reforestation and stand improvement work on those O&C lands which are under Forest Service jurisdiction.

(b) Forest Management - FY 1976 Obligation $7,970,000

This program when combined with Forest Management of the Management of Lands and Resources Appropriation, provides for the layout, measurement, appraisal, sale and administration of the total allowable cut in western Oregon. An increase of 53 positions is needed to accommodate the shift within the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation between western Oregon forest management and Public Domain forestry (+43) and provide for additional intensive forest management practices (+10). These practices include: harvesting residue stands, commercial thinnings, in many areas, changing from clear cutting areas to select cutting, and smoke management. As a result of NEPA, more environmental analysis involving the public is required. All of these intensive management practices require additional manpower. Increased funding is $850,000 over the FY 1975 obligation program.

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) program of $400,000 provides technical services for the BLM Oregon and California Grant Land forest management activity. These services include: use of automatic data processing equipment for road design; rock quarry investigations; and testing of road surfacing materials. All of these services provide pre-construction and construction engineering data to support 300 to 500 miles per year of roads built under the terms of timber sale contracts in western Oregon.

/Activity & Administrative Support/

(c) Forest Protection - FY 1976 Obligation $1,400,000

The Bureau of Land Management contracts for fire protection on approximately 2.4 million acres of O&C and public domain forest lands in western Oregon. These contracts are negotiated with the state of Oregon, the Forest Service, and Clackamas County on a rate per acre which reflects each agency's costs for fire suppression and fire prevention in past years. Increased costs require an additional $100,000 in FY 1976 over the FY 1975 level of $1,300,000. The Bureau will also continue to contribute to presuppression and control measures through the removal of snags, slash disposal, firebreak construction, fire law enforcement and fire investigations on Bureau administered lands.

Space

Public Law 92-313, Public Buildings Amendments of 1972, requires that effective July 1, 1974, agencies be charged for space and related services provided by the General Services Administration (GSA) at approximate commercial equivalent rates. The estimated increased requirement for space and related services in GSA facilities based on rates supplied by GSA is ($89,000) included in the program increases in this activity.

Total space costs included within the Forest Development, Management, and Protection activity, are $548,000.

3. Operation and Maintenance: Budget authority for FY 1975 is $4,050,000, and FY 1976 is $5,000,000, an increase of $950,000. On an obligation basis, the FY 1976 program is $5,540,000, an increase of $650,000. The analysis of the new budget authority, total availability, and the obligation program is in tabular form on the following page.

Operation and Maintenance Activity - Analysis of FY 1975 and FY 1976 Funding by Activity

Subactivity & Agency	FY 1975 NBA Estimate	FY 1974 Carryover Funds Available in FY 1975	FY 1975 Obligation Program	FY 1976 NBA Estimate	FY 1975 Carryover Funds Available in FY 1976	FY 1976 Obligation Program	Change in NBA FY 1975 to FY 1976
/Land & Surface Resource Management/							
(a) Recreation Facilities	750,000	300,000	750,000	600,000	300,000	800,000	- 150,000
Subtotal	750,000	300,000	750,000	600,000	300,000	800,000	- 150,000
/Activity & Administrative Support/							
(b) Access Roads	3,300,000	1,341,000	4,140,000	4,400,000	501,000	4,740,000	+ 1,100,000
Subtotal	3,300,000	1,341,000	4,140,000	4,400,000	501,000	4,740,000	+ 1,100,000
Total	4,050,000	1,641,000	4,890,000	5,000,000	801,000	5,540,000	+ 950,000

/Land and Surface Resource Management/

(a) Recreation Facilities - FY 1976 Obligation $800,000

The O&C areas are near population centers and are receiving more recreation use every year. Visitor days at western Oregon recreational facilities are increasing every year, and the trend is expected to continue throughout the 1970's. This increasing demand comes largely from metropolitan areas of California and other surrounding states as well as additional pressure from in-state residents.

Rising costs and heavy use increases require an additional $50,000 in the maintenance effort. This program provides adequate services such as disposing of garbage, servicing sanitation facilities, keeping drinking water safe, and repairing and maintaining facilities on 53 developed sites in western Oregon.

/Activity and Administrative Support/

(b) Roads - FY 1976 Obligation $4,740,000

These funds provide maintenance for approximately 8,000 miles of timber access roads, and require an increase of $600,000 owing largely to increased operating costs and maintenance. These roads must be kept in usable, safe condition to insure an even flow of logs to the mills. This is particularly applicable to FY 1975 construction during the rainy season when new inadequately maintain roads rapidly deteriorate. Washouts are costly both in repair and in the economic loss suffered by the mill operator and the logger.

Use of the O&C road system continues to increase each year. Portions of this road system is in poor condition and poses serious safety problems because the roads are increasingly used by visitors who are unfamiliar with local conditions. Also, inadequately maintained roads have an environmental impact far beyond the immediate land they occupy. Erosion, caused by poor drainage or improper grades, can influence water quality for many miles downstream. Poorly maintained roads also result in heavy rutting, land slides and other degradations of outdoor surroundings. The road maintenance program includes preventative and corrective maintenance to alleviate the above problems, reducing the long-run costs of protecting the investment in roads, and resulting in more efficient land and resource management through improved access. In addition, $8,000 of the requested increase will be used for acquisition of a four acre road maintenance administive site in the Roseburg District.

Supportive Functions from Other Appropriations/Activities

PLAA - The Public Land Administrative Act program provides $1,600,000 which will be used by the FHWA in the road maintenance program.

Space

Total space costs included within the operation and Maintenance activity are $30,000. There is no change in the amount from FY 1975 to FY 1976.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range improvements pursuant to the provisions of section 3 and 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C. 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received, during the current fiscal year, as range improvements fees under section 3 of said Act, 25 per centum of all moneys received, during the current fiscal year, under section 15 of said Act, and the amount designated for range improvements from grazing fees from Bankhead-Jones lands transferred to the Department of the Interior pursuant to law, to remain available until expended.

(Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1975)

Program and Performance

Range Improvements, Bureau of Land Management

(Receipt Limitation)

This appropriation is derived from receipts from grazing of livestock on public lands and on Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act lands transferred from the Department of Agriculture by various Executive Orders. On public lands, the fee from grazing includes a range improvement fee, which is available for range improvements when appropriated (43 U.S.C. 315i). On Bankhead-Jones lands, 25% of the fees from grazing are designated as available for range improvements.

Type size: 8 point 22 picas Case 180. Red underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

A-11-32A

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
RANGE IMPROVEMENTS (RECEIPT LIMITATIONS)

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-5132-0-2-302	1974 actual	1975 estimate	1976 estimate
Program by Activities:			
Improvements to public lands.....	3,260	3,925	5,780
Farm Tenant Act Lands.....	203	277	280
Total program costs, funded 1/.....	3,463	4,202	6,060
Change in selected resources.....	- 15	---	---
10. Total obligations.....	3,448	4,202	6,060
Financing:			
21. Unobligated balance available, start of year.....	- 221	- 15	---
24. Unobligated balance available, end of year.....	15	---	---
40. Budget authority (appropriation).	3,242	4,187	6,060
Relation of obligations to Outlays:			
71. Obligations incurred, net.....	3,448	4,202	6,060
72. Obligated balance, start of year.	513	1,036	960
74. Obligated balance, end of year...	- 1,036	- 960	- 1,220
90. Outlays.....	2,925	4,278	5,800

1/ Includes capital outlays as follows: 1974 - $30 thousand; 1975 - $40 thousand 1976 - $70 thousand.

(Mono cast: 21.5) (Mono cast: 5) (Mono cast: 5) (Mono cast: 4.9)

BLM-158

GPO:1964—O-732-469

STANDARD FORM **304**
May 1969, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
304-103

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-5132-0-2-302		1974 actual	1975 estimate	1976 estimate
	Personnel compensation:			
11.1	Permanent positions	623	675	850
11.3	Positions other than permanent	350	400	475
11.5	Other personnel compensation	9	10	10
11.8	Special personal services payments	-	-	-
	Total personnel compensation	982	1,085	1,335
	Personnel benefits:			
12.1	Civilian	86	100	110
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	-	-	-
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	61	100	250
22.0	Transportation of things	133	140	225
23.0	Rent, communications, and utilities	13	15	25
24.0	Printing and reproduction	-	-	-
25.0	Other services	150	225	350
26.0	Supplies and materials	736	1,042	1,200
31.0	Equipment	30	40	70
32.0	Lands and structures	1,257	1,455	2,495
33.0	Investments and loans			
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions			
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities			
43.0	Interest and dividends			
44.0	Refunds			
99.0	Total obligations	3,448	4,202	6,060

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O—358-692

Type size: 8 point 22 picas Case 180. Red underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

A-11-34A

RANGE IMPROVEMENT
Personnel Summary

Identification code 10-04-5132-0-2-302	1974 actual	1975 estimate	1976 estimate
Total Number of Permanent Positions....	46	46	62
Full-time Equivalent of Other Positions.....	31	55	55
Average paid employment.....	77	100	114
Average GS Grade.....	9.09	9.07	9.08
Average GS Salary.....	14,843	14,836	14,878
(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO: 1964—O-732-469

BLM-160

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
10-04-5132-0-2-302
Range Improvements
Analysis of Changes in Requirements
(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget Authority	Outlays
1974 Total	3,242	2,925
Decrease		
Automatic (Non-Policy):		
Range Improvements	3,242	- 2,925
Increase		
Automatic (Non-Policy):		
Range Improvements	4,187	4,278
1975 Total	4,187	4,278
Decrease		
Automatic (Non-Policy):		
Range Improvements	- 4,187	- 4,278
Increase		
Automatic (Non-Policy):		
Range Improvements	6,060	5,800
1976 Total	6,060	5,800

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

Analysis by Activity

Activity	Appropriation 1974	Appropriation 1975	1976 Budget Estimate	Budget Estimate 1976 Compared w/Appropriation 1975
Range Improvements	3,242,000	4,187,000	6,060,000	+ 1,873,000

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
+1,873,000	+ 16	6,060,000	62	Based on projected increase in grazing fees beginning March 1, 1975

Range Improvements	FY 1975	($000) FY 1976 Incr.	FY 1976 Total
Intensive Management	3,308	1,873	5,181
Custodial Management	879	-	879
Total R.I.	4,187	1,873	6,060
Positions	46	+ 16	62

Fees for the grazing of livestock on lands administered by BLM have been a subject of study and of controvery since the Taylor Grazing Act authorized such charges in 1934. Through a series of Congressional and agency actions, the fee level has reached $1.00/AUM for the 1974 grazing fee season. For the 1975 season, the fee has not yet been determined; estimate is based on $1.09/AUM (AUM - Animal Unit-Month, the amount of forage consumed by a mature cow for one month). The general principle involved is to establish and maintain fair market value (FMV) for Federally owned forge resources. A schedule to achieve FMV over a ten year period on grazing fees is being used to minimize initial economic impact on range users. Full FMV will be achieved by the 1980 grazing season.

Some 22,000 ranchers graze 3.4 million cattle and 5.6 million sheep on about 140 million acres of National Resource Lands for a total amount of about 13 million AUM's. This livestock grazing use is made on three major classes of land under BLM jurisdiction: (1) approximately 11.0 million AUM's are used from public domain lands inside the statutory grazing districts (sometimes known as Section 3 lands, referring to Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act); (2) about 500,000 AUM's on Land Utilization Lands (Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act); lands repurchased from homesteaders that gave up during the 30's); and (3) about 1.6 million AUM's on public domain lands outside statutory grazing districts (known as Section 15 lands under the Taylor Grazing Act.)

The Range Improvement Fund, an annual indefinite appropriation, is established by law (43 U.S.C. 315). Included also are receipts from Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act lands transferred from the Department of Agriculture by various Executive Orders. The Secretary of the Interior has discretionary authority to determine the portion of the fee to be designated for range improvements in statutory grazing districts. For the 1975 fee year, this is 50%. On Bankhead-Jones Lands and land outside statutory grazing districts, the range improvement percentage is established by law at 25% of the grazing fee. The monies derived from range improvement fees are appropriated by Congress and available for Bureau designated range improvements and cooperative projects.

The objectives of the range improvement program are to fund investments that will support range management necessary to implement and maintain Allotment Management Plans, and to complement the watershed treatment and wildlife habitat improvement programs. Lands valuable for forage production are usually also valuable upland watersheds and important wildlife seasonal ranges or wildlife habitat areas.

In FY 1976, the plan of work includes the construction of about 1,900 miles of fence and 1,700 water developments. Continued effort is planned for maintenance of over 3,500 miles of fence and 2,200 water developments built in prior years, as well as continued maintenance of other existing range improvements.

Range Improvement Program

	FY 1975	FY 1976
Fence construction	1,200 mi.	1,900 mi.
Water Development	1,400	1,700
Fence maintenance	3,000 mi.	3,500 mi.
Water Develop. Mtce.	2,000	2,200

Land improvements resulting from this activity will provide additional forage for livestock, habitat for wildlife and aid in proving watershed conditions due to controlled livestock distribution brought about through the use of management facilities and intensive use supervision.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

RECREATION DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF RECREATION FACILITIES

For construction, operation, and maintenance of outdoor recreation facilities, including collection of special recreation use fees, to remain available until expended, [$242,000, to] such amounts as may be derived from the special receipt accounts established by section 1(b) of the Act of July 15, 1968 (82 Stat. 354), and section 4(e) of the Act of July 11, 1972 (86 Stat. 461): *Provided*, That not more than 40 per centum of the amount credited pursuant to section 4(e) of the Act of July 11, 1972, shall be available for the enhancement of the fee collection system established by section 4 of such Act, including the promotion and enforcement thereof.

(Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1975)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management

Recreation Development and Operation
of Recreation Facilities

Explanation of Proposed Language Change

The proposed change for this account would replace the definite amount which is based on an estimate of receipts to an indefinite amount based on actual recreation user fee collections. Under the authorizing legislation, the amount appropriated may be equivalent to the receipts realized. In practice, the appropriation is derived from the previous year's receipts which can only be estimated at the time the Budget is prepared.

Type size: 8 point 22 picas Case 180. Red underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

A-11-32A

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
RECREATION DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF RECREATION FACILITIES
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-5011-0-2-302	1974 actual	1975 estimate	1976 estimate
Program by Activities:			
Development and operation of recreation facilities.....	154	240	295
Change in selected resources 1/.....	---	2	5
10. Total obligations.....	154	242	300
Financing:			
40. Budget Authority (Appropriation).	165	242	300
Relation of Obligations to Outlays:			
71. Obligations incurred, net.....	154	242	300
72. Obligated balance, start of year (-).....	---	8	- 40
74. Obligated balance, end of year....	8	40	-
90. Outlays.....	146	210	260
(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO:1964—O-732-469

STANDARD FORM 304
May 1969, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
304-103

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
RECREATION DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF RECREATION FACILITIES

A-11-34A

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-5011-0-2-304	1974 actual	1975 estimate	1976 estimate
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions	61	70	90
11.3 Positions other than permanent	13	50	60
11.5 Other personnel compensation	4	10	15
~~11.8 Special personal services payments~~	--	--	--
Total personnel compensation	78	130	165
Personnel benefits:			
12.1 Civilian	7	10	15
~~13.0 Benefits for former personnel~~			
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	7	10	15
22.0 Transportation of things	9	--	--
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities	1	10	15
~~24.0 Printing and reproduction~~			
25.0 Other services	5	47	50
26.0 Supplies and materials	6	30	35
31.0 Equipment	1	5	5
32.0 Lands and structures	40		
~~33.0 Investments and loans~~			
~~41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions~~			
~~42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities~~			
~~43.0 Interest and dividends~~			
~~44.0 Refunds~~			
99.0 Total obligations	154	242	300

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Type size:
8 point 22 picas
Case 180.
Red underscore
Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

A-11-34A

Recreation Development and Operation
Personnel Summary

Identification code 10-04-5011-0-2-302	1974 actual	1975 estimate	1976 estimate
Total Number of Permanent Positions...	6	6	6
Full-time Equivalent of Other Positions.....	1	10	10
Average paid employment.....	7	16	16
Average GS Grade.....	9.09	9.07	9.08
Average GS Salary.....	$14,843	$14,836	$14,878
(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO:1964—O-732-469

BLM-168

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
10-04-5011-0-2-302
Recreation Development and Operation of Recreation Facilities
Analysis of Changes in Requirements
(In thousands of dollars)

	Budget Authority	Outlays
FY 1974 Total	165	146
Decrease:		
Automatic (Non-Policy):		
Recreation development and operations	-165	-146
Increase:		
Automatic (Non-Policy):		
Recreation development and operations	242	210
FY 1975 Total	242	210
Decrease:		
Automatic (Non-Policy):		
Recreation development and operations	-242	-210
Increase:		
Automatic (Non-Policy):		
Recreation development and operations	300	260
FY 1976 Total	300	260

RECREATION DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF RECREATION FACILITIES

/Land and Surface Resource Management/

Analysis by Activity

Activity	Appropriation 1974	Appropriation 1975	1976 Budget Estimate	Budget Estimate 1976 compared w/Appropriation 1975
Recreation development & operation	165,000	242,000	300,000	+ 58,000

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
+$ 58,000	----	300,000	6	Based on user fees and fees paid by concessionaires. To be utilized for operations maintenance, and improvment of recreation facilities.

Recreation development and operation, an annual indefinite appropriation, is derived from recreation user fees pursuant to public Laws 90-401 and 92-347. Funds from this source will be utilized to operate, maintain, and improve recreation facilities on public lands. The overall goal of the Bureau's recreation program is to meet rapidly increasing public demands for safe recreation experiences while protecting the land and related resources.

In FY 1976, this program will compliment the maintenance effort in the Construction and Maintenance appropriation and contribute to off-road vehicle management. Funds will be used to perform corrective and preventative maintenance at recreation facilities and to control off-road vehicle use.

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STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS
Program and Financing (In thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-9998-0-2-999	1974 actual	1975 estimate	1976 estimate
Program by Activities:			
1. Leasing of grazing lands.....	1	2	2
2. Payments to Oklahoma (royalties)..	-	-	-
3. Payments to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oregon, from receipts Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands..	676	675	675
4. Payments to Counties, Oregon and California grant lands.....	47,191	57,789	76,250
5. Payments to States (proceeds of sales).....	432	431	1,457
6. Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands outside grazing districts.....	639	731	810
7. Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts.....	623	760	780
8. Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts, miscellaneous.....	4	4	8
9. Payment to States from receipts under Mineral Leasing Act.....	56,746	100,383	101,213
10. Payments to counties, National grasslands.....	252	275	368
11. Expenses, Public Land Administration Act.....	1,547	3,357	2,000
Total program cost funded.....	108,110	164,407	183,563
(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO: 1964—O-737-469

Type size: 8 point 22 picas Case 180. Red underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS
Program and Financing (In thousands of dollars) (Cont.)

Identification code 10-04-9998-0-2-999	1974 actual	1975 estimate	1976 estimate
Change in selected resources 1/..	120	-	-
10. Total Obligations.....	108,230	164,407	183,563
Financing:			
21. Unobligated balance available, start of year (-).....	-1,240	-1,357	-
24. Unobligated balance available, end of year.....	1,357	-	-
Budget authority (permanent indefinite, special fund).....	108,347	163,050	183,563
Budget authority is distributed as follows:			
"Leasing of grazing lands" (receipt limitations).....	1	2	2
"Payments to Oklahoma (royalties)" (receipt limitation).....	-	-	-
"Payments to Coos and Douglas counties, Oregon, from receipts, Coos Bay Wagon Road grant Lands".....	676	675	675
"Payments to counties, Oregon and California grant lands".....	47,191	57,789	76,250
"Payments to States (proceeds of sales)" (receipts limitation).....	432	431	1,457
"Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands outside grazing districts".....	639	731	810
"Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts".....	623	760	780
(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO: 1964—O-732-469

Type size: 8 point 22 picas Case 180. Red underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

A-11-32D

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS
Financing and Outlays (In thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-9998-0-2-999	1974 actual	1975 estimate	1976 estimate
Budget Authority (cont.)			
"Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within districts, miscellaneous".....	4	4	8
"Payments to States from receipts under Mineral Leasing Act".....	56,746	100,383	101,213
"Payments to counties, National grasslands".....	252	275	368
"Expenses, Public Land Administration Act".....	1,784	2,000	2,000
60. Budget Authority.....	108,347	163,050	183,563
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71. Obligations, incurred, net.....	108,230	163,050	183,563
72. Obligated balance, start of year..	435	903	903
74. Obligated balance, end of year(-)	-903	-903	-903
90. Outlays.....	107,762	163,050	183,563
(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO:1964—O-732-469

Type size: 8 point 22 picas Case 180. Red underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS
Financing and Outlays (In thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-9998-0-2-999	1974 actual	1975 estimate	1976 estimate
Distribution of outlays by account:			
"Leasing of grazing lands" (receipt limitation).....	1	2	2
"Payments to Oklahoma (royalties)" (receipts limitation).....	-	-	-
"Payments to Coos and Douglas Counties Oregon from receipts, Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands".....	676	675	675
"Payments to counties, Oregon and California grant lands".....	47,191	57,789	76,250
"Payments to States (proceeds of sales)" (receipt limitation).....	329	431	1,457
"Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands outside grazing districts".....	576	731	810
"Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts".....	610	760	780
"Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within districts, miscellaneous....	4	4	8
"Payments to States from receipts under Mineral Leasing Act".....	56,748	100,383	101,213
"Payments to counties, National grasslands".....	252	275	368
"Expenses, Public Land Administration Act".....	1,377	2,000	2,000

1/ Selected resources as of June 30 are as follows: unpaid undelivered orders, 1973, $43 thousand; 1974, $163 thousand; 1975, $163 thousand; 1976, $163 thous

GPO:1964—O-732-469

(Mono cast: 21.5) (Mono cast: 5) (Mono cast: 5) (Mono cast: 4.9)

1. Leasing of grazing lands. -- State, county, and privately owned grazing lands that are intermingled with public grazing lands are managed on a leased basis within the limits of receipts from such arrangements (43 U.S.C. 315m).

2. Payments to Oklahoma (royalties). -- The State of Oklahoma is paid 37 1/2% of the Red River oil and gas royalties in lieu of State and local taxes on Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache tribal lands to be used for construction and maintenance of public roads and support of public schools (44 Stat. 740).

3. Payments to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oregon, from receipts, Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands. -- Out of receipts from the Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands in Oregon, payments in lieu of taxes are made to Coos and Douglas Counties for schools, roads, highways, bridges, and port districts (53 Stat. 753-754).

4. Payments to counties, Oregon and California grant lands. -- Fifty percent of the receipts of Oregon and California land-grant funds are paid the counties in which the lands are situated, to be used as other county funds (39 Stat. 218; 50 Stat. 876).

5. Payments to States (proceeds of sales). -- The States are paid 5% of the net proceeds from sale of public land and public land products (31 U.S.C. 711).

6. Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands outside grazing districts. -- The States are paid 50% of the grazing fee receipts from public domain lands outside grazing districts (43 U.S.C. 315i, 315m).

7. Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts. -- The States are paid 12 1/2% of grazing fee receipts from grazing district lands within their boundaries (43 U.S.C. 315b, 315i).

8. Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts, miscellaneous. -- The States are paid specifically determined amounts from grazing fee receipts from miscellaneous lands within grazing districts when payment is not feasible on a percentage basis (43 U.S.C. 315).

9. Payments to States from receipts under Mineral Leasing Act. -- Alaska is paid 90% and other States 37 1/2% of the receipts from bonuses, royalties, and rentals resulting from development of mineral resources under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 191), and from leases of potash deposits (30 U.S.C. 285), on public lands.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Permanent Appropriations

STANDARD FORM 304
May 1969, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
304-103

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-9998-0-2-999	1974 actual	1975 estimate	1976 estimate
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions	5		
11.3 Positions other than permanent	5	10	10
~~11.5 Other personnel compensation~~			
~~11.8 Special personal services payments~~			
Total personnel compensation	10	10	10
Personnel benefits:			
12.1 Civilian	1	1	1
~~13.0 Benefits for former personnel~~			
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	1	1	1
22.0 Transportation of things	1	1	1
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities	4	5	5
~~24.0 Printing and reproduction~~			
25.0 Other services	12	859	371
26.0 Supplies and materials	8	8	8
31.0 Equipment	5	5	5
~~32.0 Lands and structures~~			
~~33.0 Investments and loans~~			
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	106,563	161,048	181,561
~~42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities~~			
~~43.0 Interest and dividends~~			
~~44.0 Refunds~~			
~~99.0~~ Total obligations Bureau of Land Management	106,605	161,907	181,963

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O—358-692

STANDARD FORM 304
May 1969, Bureau of the Budget
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304-103

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Permanent Appropriations

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-9998-0-2-999	1974 actual	1975 estimate	1976 estimate
Allocation to Trans., Fed. Highway Admin.			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions	347	357	357
11.3 Positions other than permanent	64	66	66
11.5 Other personnel compensation	28	29	29
~~11.8 Special personal services payments~~			
Total personnel compensation	439	452	452
Personnel benefits:			
12.1 Civilian	40	40	40
~~13.0 Benefits for former personnel~~			
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	13	13	13
22.0 Transportation of things	73	73	73
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities	10	10	10
~~24.0 Printing and reproduction~~			
25.0 Other services	437	437	418
26.0 Supplies and materials	23	23	23
~~31.0 Equipment~~			
32.0 Lands and structures	590	1,452	571
~~33.0 Investments and loans~~			
~~41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions~~			
~~42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities~~			
~~43.0 Interest and dividends~~			
~~44.0 Refunds~~			
Subtotal, Allocation to Federal Highway Administration	1,625	2,500	1,600
99.0 Total obligations	108,230	164,407	183,563

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O—358-692

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Permanent Appropriations
Analysis of Changes in Requirements
(In thousands of dollars)

Identification Code 10-04-9998-0-2-999	Budget Authority	Outlays
1974 Total	$108,347	$107,762
Decrease:		
Automatic (Non-Policy): Permanent Appropriations	- 108,347	- 107,762
Increase:		
Automatic (Non-Policy): Permanent Appropriations	163,050	163,050
1975 Total	163,050	163,050
Decrease:		
Automatic (Non-Policy): Permanent Appropriations	- 163,050	- 163,060
Increase:		
Automatic (Non-Policy): Permanent Appropriations	183,563	183,563
1976 Total	$183,563	$183,563

Type size:
8 point 22 picas
Case 180.
Red underscore
Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

A-11-34A

Permanent Appropriations
Personnel Summary

Identification code 10-04-9998-0-2-999	1974 actual	1975 estimate	1976 estimate
Bureau Of Land Management			
Total Number of Permanent Positions..	0	0	0
Full-time Equivalent of Other Positions.....	1	1	1
Average Paid Employment.....	1	1	1
Average GS Grade.....	9.09	9.07	9.08
Average GS Salary.....	14,843	14,836	14,878
Allocation to Transportation, Federal Highway Administration			
Total Number of Permanent Positions..	29	29	29
Full-time Equivalent of Other Positions.....	7	7	7
Average paid employment.....	30	30	30
Average GS Grade.....	8.20	8.20	8.20
Average GS Salary.....	13,918	14,763	15,214
(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9

GPO:1964—O-732-469

Type size: 8 point 22 picas Case 180. Red underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

TRUST FUNDS

Program and Financing (In thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-9999-0-7-302	1974 actual	1975 estimate	1976 estimate
Program by Activities:			
1. Contributed funds.....	416	490	490
2. Expenses, public survey work....	89	159	159
3. Trustee funds, Alaska townsites	8	1	1
Total program costs, funded.....	513	650	650
Change in selected resource	59	-	-
10. Total obligations.....	572	650	650
Financing:			
21. Unobligated balance, start of year (-).....	- 517	- 576	576
24. Unobligated balance available, end of year.....	576	576	500
60. Budget authority (appropriation).....	632	650	650
Distribution of Budget authority by account:			
Contributed funds.....	475	490	490
Expenses, public survey work....	147	159	159
Trustee funds, Alaska townsites	10	1	1
(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.

GPO:1964—O-732-469

Type size:
8 point 22 picas
Case 180.
Red underscore
Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

A-11-32A

TRUST FUNDS

Program and Financing (In thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-9999-0-7-302	19 74 actual	19 75 estimate	19 76 estimate
Relation of obligation to outlays:			
71. Obligations incurred, net.....	572	650	650
72. Obligated balance, start of year	47	123	126
74. Obligated balance, end of year(-)	- 123	- 126	- 136
90. Outlays.....	496	647	640
Distribution of outlays by account:			
Contributed funds.....	402	495	488
Expenses, public survey work...	86	151	151
Trustee funds, Alaska townsites	8	1	1
(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9

GPO: 1964—O-732-469

BLM-182

Program and Performance

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT TRUST FUNDS

1. Contributed funds. - Users of the Federal range contribute funds toward administration and protection of grazing lands. Contributions are also received for making surveys, for maintenance of access roads, for protection of public lands and other activities of the Bureau (43 U.S.C. 315h , 315i, 775; 74 Stat. 506).

2. Expenses, public survey work. - Advances are made by individuals to pay the cost incident to surveys of lands requested by them (31 U.S.C. 711; 43 U.S.C. 759, 761 and 887; 48 Stat. 1224-1236).

3. Trustee Funds, Alaska Townsites. - Amounts received from sale of Alaska town lots are available for expenses incident to the maintenance and sale of townsites (31 U.S.C. 725s; Comp. Gen. Dec. of Nov. 18, 1935).

STANDARD FORM 304
May 1969, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
304-103

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

TRUST FUNDS

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-9999-0-7-302	1974 actual	1975 estimate	1976 estimate
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions	64	73	73
11.3 Positions other than permanent	120	138	138
11.5 Other personnel compensation	7	8	8
~~11.8 Special personal services payments~~			
Total personnel compensation	191	219	219
Personnel benefits:			
12.1 Civilian	16	17	17
~~13.0 Benefits for former personnel~~			
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	12	13	13
22.0 Transportation of things	12	13	13
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities	13	15	15
24.0 Printing and reproduction	20	20	20
25.0 Other services	72	82	82
26.0 Supplies and materials	136	156	156
31.0 Equipment	2	3	3
32.0 Lands and structures	98	112	112
~~33.0 Investments and loans~~			
~~41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions~~			
~~42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities~~			
~~43.0 Interest and dividends~~			
~~44.0 Refunds~~			
99.0 Total obligations	572	650	650

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O—388-692

Type size:
8 point 22 picas
Case 180.
Red underscore
Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

A-11-34A

TRUST FUNDS
Personnel Summary

Identification code 10-04-9999-0-7-302	19 74 actual	19 75 estimate	19 76 estimate
Total Number of Permanent Positions..	4	4	4
Full-time Equivalent of Other Positions.....	13	13	1
Average Paid Employment.....	17	17	1
Average GS Grade.....	9.09	9.07	9.0
Average GS Salary.....	14,843	14,836	14,87
(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.

GPO:1964—O-732-469

BLM-185

Type size:
8 point 22 picas
Case 180.
Red underscore
Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
CONSOLIDATED WORKING FUND

A-11-32A

Program and Financing (In thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-3911-0-4-302	1974 actual	1975 estimate	1976 estimate
Program by Activity			
Agency for International Development.....	16	15	16
Total Program costs.....	16	15	16
Change in selected resources	5	--	--
10. Total Obligations.....	21	15	16
Financing:			
Receipts and reimbursements from:			
11. Federal Funds.....	21	15	16
Budget Authority.....	--	--	--
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71. Obligations incurred, net.	--	--	--
90. Outlays.....	--	--	--
(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4

GPO:1964—O-732-469

BLM-186

STANDARD FORM **304**
May 1969, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
304-103

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
CONSOLIDATED WORKING FUND

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-3911-0-4-302	1974 actual	1975 estimate	1976 estimate
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions	15	13	14
11.3 Positions other than permanent	-	-	-
11.5 Other personnel compensation	-	-	-
11.8 Special personal services payments	1	1	1
Total personnel compensation	16	14	15
Personnel benefits:			
12.1 Civilian	1	1	1
~~13.0 Benefits for former personnel~~			
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	3	-	-
~~22.0 Transportation of things~~			
~~23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities~~			
~~24.0 Printing and reproduction~~			
~~25.0 Other services~~			
26.0 Supplies and materials	1	-	-
~~31.0 Equipment~~			
~~32.0 Lands and structures~~			
~~33.0 Investments and loans~~			
~~41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions~~			
~~42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities~~			
~~43.0 Interest and dividends~~			
~~44.0 Refunds~~			
99.0 Total obligations	21	15	16

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O—358-692

Type size: 8 point 22 picas Case 180. Red underscore Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
CONSOLIDATED WORKING FUND

Personnel Summary

Identification code 10-4-3911-0-4-302	1974 actual	1975 estimate	1976 estimate
Total number of permanent positions.	1	1	1
Full-time equivalent of other positions.....	0	0	0
Average paid employment.....	1	1	1
Average GS grade.....	9.09	9.07	9.08
Average GS salary.....	14,843	14,836	14,878
(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO 1964—O-737-469

Type size:
8 point 22 picas
Case 180.
Red underscore
Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
CONSOLIDATED DEPOSIT FUNDS

Financing and Outlays (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-6000-0-9-000	19 74 actual	19 75 estimate	19 76 estimate
Relation of obligation to outlays:			
72. Obligated balance, start of year.....	$900,307	$966,619	$1,041,619
74. Obligated balance, end of year.....	-966,619	-1,041,619	-1,116,619
90. Outlays.....	-66,312	- 75,000	- 75,000
	(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9

GPO:1964—O-732-469

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management shall be available for [acquisition of two new aircraft for replacement only;] purchase, erection, and dismantlement of temporary structures; and alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the United States has title: *Provided*, That of appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Land Management expenditures in connection with the revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands (other than expenditures made under the appropriation "Oregon and California grant lands") shall be reimbursed to the general fund of the Treasury from the 25 per centum referred to in subsection (c), title II, of the Act approved August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876), of the special fund designated the "Oregon and California land grant fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 754), of the special fund designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road grant fund": *Provided further*, That appropriations herein made may be expended on a reimbursable basis for (1) surveys of lands other than those under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management and (2) protection and leasing of lands and mineral resources for the State of Alaska.

(Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1975)

Type size: 6 point 14½ picas Fol. lit. solid

STANDARD FORM 306
July 1968, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
306-103

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF PERMANENT POSITIONS PAID FROM FUNDS AVAILABLE TO THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

DETAIL OF PERMANENT POSITIONS

	19 74 actual	19 75 estimate	19 76 estimate
Executive Level V	1	1	1
Subtotal	1	1	1
GS-17	1	1	1
GS-16	8	8	8
GS-15	44	46	46
GS-14	121	128	135
GS-13	294	328	340
GS-12	501	517	560
GS-11	945	979	1,200
GS-10	7	9	14
GS-9	786	1,218	1,518
GS-8	68	55	65
GS-7	457	582	552
GS-6	214	227	230
GS-5	457	508	535
GS-4	234	242	242
GS-3	67	73	96
GS-2	6	20	20
GS-1	3	2	2
Subtotal	4,213	4,943	5,564
Total permanent positions	4,214	4,944	5,565
Unfilled positions, June 30	- 183	- 439	- 439
Total permanent employment, end of year	4,031	4,505	5,126

(Mono cast: 16.3) (Mono cast: 4.9) (Mono cast: 4.9) (Mono cast: 4)

GPO : 1969 O - 353-453

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES AS REFLECTED IN 1976 BUDGET

The Bureau research and development program consists mainly of cooperative research projects entered into with established institutions, primarily universities and Federal research agencies. The R&D activities are financed by programming allocations from line item activities.

Natural resource categories being investigated include watershed conservation and development, timber production, range forage production, and wildlife habitat and production.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

(in thousands of dollars)

Account Title		Conduct of research and development			Research and development facilities		
		1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976
Management of Lands and Resources...	Oblig.	647	816	807	0	0	0
	Exp.	368	816	807	0	0	0
Oregon and California Grant Lands...	Oblig.	60	49	55	0	0	0
	Exp.	62	49	55	0	0	0
Total...	Oblig.	707	865	862	0	0	0
	Exp.	430	865	862	0	0	0

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT'S SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

	Conduct of research and development			Research and development facilities		
	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976
Total obligations	707	865	862	0	0	0
Estimated to university	(292)	(408)	(407)			
Total outlays	430	865	862	0	0	0
Estimated to university	(258)	(408)	(407)			
Amounts for conduct of research and development are distributed as follows:						
Development ..... Oblig.	19	19	19			
..... Exp.	19	19	19			
Research ..... Oblig.	688	846	843			
..... Exp.	411	846	843			

Special Analysis - Federal Funding For Selected Environmental Activities
Part A - Recreation, Parks, Historic Sites, Fisheries and Wildlife Preservation and Enhancement
($ in millions, rounded to nearest tenth of a million)

Appropriation Account Number 10 (1) - 04 (2) - 1109 (3) - 0 (4) - 1 (5) - 402 (6)

	Code (66/76/77/78)	Budget Authority 1974 (16)	Budget Authority 1975 (18)	Budget Authority 1976 (20)	Outlays 1974 (22)	Outlays 1975 (24)	Outlays 1976 (26)
Budget Data							
Financial Aid to State and Local Governments							
Purchase, Development and Operations:	1 110	—	—	—	—	—	—
City Recreation	1 111	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reserve Unique Natural Areas and protect Endangered species	1 112	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non City General Recreation	1 113	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sport Fish and Wildlife	1 114	—	—	—	—	—	—
Historic Preservation and Rehabilitation	1 115	—	—	—	—	—	—
All Other State and Local Aid	1 116	—	—	—	—	—	—
Direct Federal Activities							
Purchase, Development and Operations:	1 200	—	—	—	—	—	—
City Recreation	1 210	—	—	—	—	—	—
Preserve Unique Natural Areas and Protect Endangered Species	1 211	0	.3	.4	0	.2	.2
Non City General Recreation	1 212	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sport Fish and Wildlife	1 214	8.4	8.9	9.1	8.0	8.4	8.9
Historic Preservation and Rehabilitation	1 215	.7	.6	1.7	.7	.7	1.5
All Other State and Local Aid	1 216	—	—	—	—	—	—

Special Analysis - Federal Funding for Selected Environmental Activities
Part B - Understanding, Describing and Predicting the Environment
($ in millions, rounded to nearest tenth million)

Appropriation Account Number 10 (1) - 04 (2) - 1109 (3) - 0 (4) - 1 (5) - 402 (6)

	Code (66/76/77/78)		Budget Authority 1974 (16)	Budget Authority 1975 (18)	Budget Authority 1976 (20)	Outlays 1974 (22)	Outlays 1975 (24)	Outlays 1976 (26)
Budget Data (8-10)								
Environmental observation and Measurement to describe and predict weather and ocean conditions and disturbances such as earthquakes								
Research and development	2	110						
Operations and action programs	2	120						
Locating and describing natural resources								
Research and development	2	210						
Operations and action programs (e.g. surveys)	2	220	4.8	5.0	6.2	4.6	4.8	6.0
Survey activities to describe the physical environment for purpose of preparing maps and charts								
Research and development	2	310						
Operations and action programs	2	320	2.6	2.0	2.7	2.5	1.9	2.0
Weather modification activities	2	400						
Research on the impact on the environment on man	2	500						
Ecology and other basic environmental research	2	600		.7	1.1		.7	1.0
Totals	2	700	7.4	7.7	10.0	7.1	7.4	9.0

Special Analysis - Federal Funding for Selected Environmental Activities
Part C - Pollution Control and Abatement
($ in millions, rounded to nearest tenth of a million)

Appropriation Account number 10 (1) - 04 (2) - 1109 (3) - 0 (4) - 1 (5) - 402 (6)

	Code (66/76/77/78)	Budget Authority 1974 (16)	Budget Authority 1975 (18)	Budget Authority 1976 (20)	Outlays 1974 (22)	Outlays 1975 (24)	Outlays 1976 (26)	Obligations 1974 (28)	Obligations 1975 (30)	Obligations 1976 (32)
Budget data										
Financial assistance to State, Interstate, and local gov'ts										
Grants for capital investment (e.g. treatment facilities)	4 110									
Loans for capital investment (e.g. treatment facilities)	4 120									
Control agency support grants	4 130									
Planning grants	4 140									
Administrative costs of grants programs (lines 110-140)	4 150									
Research, development and demonstration										
Pollution sources and effects (Primary)	4 211									
Pollution control technology (Primary)	4 212									
Health effects research (Primary)	4 213									
Monitoring research (Primary)	4 214									
Administrative costs for programs in lines 211-214	4 215									
Pollution sources and effects (Secondary)	4 221									
Pollution control technology (Secondary)	4 222	.3	.3	.6	.3	.3	.6	.3	.3	.6
Administrative costs for programs in lines 221-222	4 223									
Grants for R, D and D (Primary)	4 231									
Grants for R, D and D (Secondary)	4 232									
Administrative costs of grants programs	4 233									
Abatement and control operations										
Planning	4 310									
Monitoring	4 320									
Surveillance	4 321									
Standard setting and enforcement	4 330									
Technical support	4 340									
Administrative costs of programs in lines 310-340	4 350									
Grants for programs in lines 310-340	4 360									
Administrative costs of grants programs	4 370									
Manpower development										
Manpower development programs	4 410									
Grants for manpower development programs	4 420									
Actions to control pollution from federal facilities										
Remedial actions	4 510									
Process changes	4 520									
Incremental costs of fuel switching	4 530									
Operating costs	4 540									
Administrative costs of programs in lines 510-540	4 550									
Other pollution control and abatement programs	4 600	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
Totals	4 700	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.9

Special Analysis - Federal Funding for Selected Environmental Activities
Part D - Pollution Control and Abatement
1974 Obligations - by type of activity, media polluted and selected pollutants
($ in millions, rounded to the nearest tenth of a million)

Appropriation Account Number 10 (1) - 04 (2) - 1109 (3) - 0 (4) - 1 (5) - 402 (6)

Budget data	Code (66/76/77/78)	Media Polluted: Air (16)	Water (18)	Land (20)	Other (22)	Multi Media (24)	Total (26)	Selected Pollutants: Solid Wastes (28)	Pesti-cides (30)	Radi-ation (32)	Noise (34)
Financial Assistance to State, Interstate, and local gov'ts											
Grants for capital investment	S 110										
Loans for capital investment	S 120										
Control agency support grants	S 130										
Planning grants	S 140										
Administrative costs of grants programs-(lines 110-140)	S 150										
Research, development and demonstration											
Pollution sources and effects (Primary)	S 211										
Pollution control technology (Primary)	S 212										
Health effects research (Primary)	S 213										
Monitoring research (Primary)	S 214										
Administrative costs for programs in lines 211-214	S 215										
Pollution sources and effects (Secondary)	S 221										
Pollution control technology (Secondary)	S 222		.3				.3	.3			
Administrative costs for programs in lines 221-222	S 223										
Grants for R, D and D (Primary)	S 231										
Grants for R,D and D (Secondary)	S 232										
Administrative costs of grants programs	S 233										
Abatement and control operations											
Planning	S 310										
Monitoring	S 320										
Surveillance	S 321										
Standard setting and enforcement	S 330										
Technical support	S 340										
Administrative costs of programs in lines 310-340	S 350										
Grants for programs in lines 310-340	S 360										
Administrative costs of grants programs	S 370										
Manpower development											
Manpower development programs	S 410										
Grants for manpower development programs	S 420										
Actions to control pollution from federal facilities											
Remedial actions	S 510										
Process changes	S 520										
Incremental costs of fuel switching	S 530										
Operating costs	S 540										
Administrative costs of programs in lines 510-540	S 550										
Other pollution control activities	S 600		1.3				1.3	1.3			
Total pollution control and abatement	S 700		1.6				1.6	1.6			

Special Analysis - Federal Funding for Selected Environmental Activities
Part E - Pollution Control and Abatement
1975 Obligations - by type of activity, media polluted and selected pollutants
($ in millions, rounded to the nearest tenth of a million)

Appropriation Account Number 10 - 04 - 1109 - 0 - 1 - 402
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6)

Budget data	Code (66/76/77/78)		Media Polluted: Air (16)	Water (18)	Land (20)	Other (22)	Multi Media (24)	Total (26)	Selected Pollutants: Solid Wastes (28)	Pesti-cides (30)	Radi-ation (32)	Noise (34)
Financial Assistance to State, Interstate, and local gov'ts												
Grants for capital investment	6	110										
Loans for capital investment	6	120										
Control agency support grants	6	130										
Planning grants	6	140										
Administrative costs of grants programs-(lines 110-140)	6	150										
Research, development and demonstration												
Pollution sources and effects (Primary)	6	211										
Pollution control technology (Primary)	6	212										
Health effects research (Primary)	6	213										
Monitoring research (Primary)	6	214										
Administrative costs for programs in lines 211-214	6	215										
Pollution sources and effects (Secondary)	6	221										
Pollution control technology (Secondary)	6	222		.3				.3	.3			
Administrative costs for programs in lines 221-222	6	223										
Grants for R, D and D (Primary)	6	231										
Grants for R,D and D (Secondary)	6	232										
Administrative costs of grants programs	6	233										
Abatement and control operations												
Planning	6	310										
Monitoring	6	320										
Surveillance	6	321										
Standard setting and enforcement	6	330										
Technical support	6	340										
Administrative costs of programs in lines 310-340	6	350										
Grants for programs in lines 310-340	6	360										
Administrative costs of grants programs	6	370										
Manpower development												
Manpower development programs	6	410										
Grants for manpower development programs	6	420										
Actions to control pollution from federal facilities												
Remedial actions	6	510										
Process changes	6	520										
Incremental costs of fuel switching	6	530										
Operating costs	6	540										
Administrative costs of programs in lines 510-540	6	550										
Other pollution control activities	6	600		1.3				1.3	1.3			
Total pollution control and abatement	6	700		1.6				1.6	1.6			

Special Analysis - Federal Funding for Selected Environmental Activities
Part F - Pollution Control and Abatement
1976 Obligations - by type of activity, media polluted and selected pollutants
($ in millions, rounded to the nearest tenth of a million)

Appropriation Account Number 10 (1) - 04 (2) - 1109 (3) - 0 (4) - 1 (5) - 402 (6)

Budget data	Code (66/76/77/78)		Media Polluted: Air (16)	Water (18)	Land (20)	Other (22)	Multi Media (24)	Total (26)	Selected Pollutants: Solid Wastes (28)	Pesti-cides (30)	Radi-ation (32)	Noise (34)
Financial Assistance to State, Interstate, and local gov'ts												
Grants for capital investment	7	110										
Loans for capital investment	7	120										
Control agency support grants	7	130										
Planning grants	7	140										
Administrative costs of grants programs-(lines 110-140)	7	150										
Research, development and demonstration												
Pollution sources and effects (Primary)	7	211										
Pollution control technology (Primary)	7	212										
Health effects research (Primary)	7	213										
Monitoring research (Primary)	7	214										
Administrative costs for programs in lines 211-214	7	215										
Pollution sources and effects (Secondary)	7	221										
Pollution control technology (Secondary)	7	222		.6				.6	.6			
Administrative costs for programs in lines 221-222	7	223										
Grants for R, D and D (Primary)	7	231										
Grants for R,D and D (Secondary)	7	232										
Administrative costs of grants programs	7	233										
Abatement and control operations												
Planning	7	310										
Monitoring	7	320										
Surveillance	7	321										
Standard setting and enforcement	7	330										
Technical support	7	340										
Administrative costs of programs in lines 310-340	7	350										
Grants for programs in lines 310-340	7	360										
Administrative costs of grants programs	7	370										
Manpower development												
Manpower development programs	7	410										
Grants for manpower development programs	7	420										
Actions to control pollution from federal facilities												
Remedial actions	7	510										
Process changes	7	520										
Incremental costs of fuel switching	7	530										
Operating costs	7	540										
Administrative costs of programs in lines 510-540	7	550										
Other pollution control activities	7	600		1.3				1.3	1.3			
Total pollution control and abatement	7	700		1.9				1.9	1.9			

Special Analysis - Federal Funding for Selected Environmental Activities
Part G - Pollution Control and Abatement
1974 Outlays - by type of activity, media polluted and selected pollutants
($ in millions, rounded to the nearest tenth of a million)

Appropriation Account Number 10 - 04 - 1109 - 0 - 1 - 402
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6)

Budget data	Code (66/76/77/78)		Media Polluted: Air (16)	Water (18)	Land (20)	Other (22)	Multi Media (24)	Total (26)	Selected Pollutants: Solid Wastes (28)	Pesti-cides (30)	Radi-ation (32)	Noise (34)
Financial Assistance to State, Interstate, and local gov'ts												
Grants for capital investment	8	110										
Loans for capital investment	8	120										
Control agency support grants	8	130										
Planning grants	8	140										
Administrative costs of grants programs-(lines 110-140)	8	150										
Research, development and demonstration												
Pollution sources and effects (Primary)	8	211										
Pollution control technology (Primary)	8	212										
Health effects research (Primary)	8	213										
Monitoring research (Primary)	8	214										
Administrative costs for programs in lines 211-214	8	215										
Pollution sources and effects (Secondary)	8	221										
Pollution control technology (Secondary)	8	222		.3				.3	.3			
Administrative costs for programs in lines 221-222	8	223										
Grants for R, D and D (Primary)	8	231										
Grants for R,D and D (Secondary)	8	232										
Administrative costs of grants programs	8	233										
Abatement and control operations												
Planning	8	310										
Monitoring	8	320										
Surveillance	8	321										
Standard setting and enforcement	8	330										
Technical support	8	340										
Administrative costs of programs in lines 310-340	8	350										
Grants for programs in lines 310-340	8	360										
Administrative costs of grants programs	8	370										
Manpower development												
Manpower development programs	8	410										
Grants for manpower development programs	8	420										
Actions to control pollution from federal facilities												
Remedial actions	8	510										
Process changes	8	520										
Incremental costs of fuel switching	8	530										
Operating costs	8	540										
Administrative costs of programs in lines 510-540	8	550										
Other pollution control activities	8	600		1.2				1.2	1.3			
Total pollution control and abatement	8	700		1.5				1.5	1.6			

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